"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

# The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SECRETS OF THE NIGHT"
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 83— BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1925. ONE ANNA

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## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DUTCH EAST INDIES:— | | |
| Samarang | Diember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocia | Fontianak |
| Medan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Palembang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Padang | Weltervredon |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connection at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 10th Apl. | RAZMAK‡ .. | | 10,000 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 15,997 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,433 |
| 2nd May | DELTA .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,504 |
| 9th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 16th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA .. | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA§ | | 7,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 4th July. | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 18th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16.100 |
| 25th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | |
| 16th April | DUMANA .. .. | 8,427 |
| 30th ,, | WARFIELD* .. .. | 6,060 |
| 14th May | A Steamer* | .. |
| 28th ,, | GAZANA* .. .. | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 25th ,, | DURENDA * .. .. | 7,241 |

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 14th April | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | CATHAY. |
| 17th ,, | KIDDERPORE* | 5,334 | |
| 24th ,, | JEYPORE* .. | 5,318 | |
| 28th ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | 6,715 | |
| 28th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOOLTAN |
| 23rd May | NAGPORE | 5,283 | |
| 26th ,, | DELTA | 8,097 | MALOJA |
| 4th June. | LAHORE .. | 5,282 | |
| 9th ,, | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | DEVANHA |
| 15th ,, | ALIPORE .. | 5,273 | |
| 23rd ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | NALDERA |
| 31st July. | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MONGOLIA |

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th April .. | BARJORA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 10th ,, .. | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 11th ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 13th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 15th ,, .. | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tottori Maru. | F. Matsukura. | 5973 | 20th Mar. | 9th April |
| Nagano Maru | S. Kuba | 3824 | 30th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Tenpaisan Maru. | Y. Miyamoto. | 5019 | 6th Apr. | 20th |
| Asuka Maru. | T. Kusakari | 7559 | 13th ,, | 24th ,, |
| Calcutta Maru. | A. Yamashita. | 5339 | 28th ,, | 12th May |
| Tamba Maru | J. Fujisawa | 5845 | 16th May | 30th ,, |

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Singapore — | 300 | 210 | 133 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong — | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai — | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe — — | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Commander | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Celebes Maru | H. Morita | 5863 | 13th Mar. | 31st Mar |
| *Honolulu Maru | G. Fujita | 57 50 | 29th Mar. | 11th Apr. |
| *Argun Maru | T. Inouye | 6609 | 10th Apr. | 24th Apr |
| Uga Maru | K. Hanada | 4497 | 14th Apr. | 28th Apr. |
| *Borneo Maru. | T. Moonshige | 5864 | 25th Apr. | 9th May |
| Sumatra Maru. | Y. Saito | 5863 | 11th May. | 5th May |

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.
C

## INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Estd. 1897.
INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
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Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager.
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Dec. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

## INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE
SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA = UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn and Flatulence
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 40784
Branch—
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

LAW—Experienced MANAGING CLERK of at least 10 years' standing required. Must be of good family and with large experience of Mercantile work. Solicitor's qualification unnecessary. Commencing salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem according to experience and ability. Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A 23040

LAW—Fully qualified ASSISTANT SOLICITOR of at least ten years' experience with a good knowledge of English, accurate in drafting, and experienced in advocacy, required before the monsoon. Must be of good family and possessed of a good general education. Salary Rs. 600 rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Apply giving particulars of nature and extent of experience and with copies of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A23035

STENOGRAPHER of good general education with thorough knowledge of English and capable of taking dictation accurately at not less than 150 words per minute required immediately. Commencing salary Rs. 200 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of nature and extent of previous experience and with copy speed certificates, testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Solicitors, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A23034

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT of copying department with good general education, thorough knowledge of English and reliable in checking the accuracy of copies Similar experience in a Government Office, a recommendation. Commencing salary Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply with full particulars of nature and extent of experience and with copy of testimonials and references to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
A 23039

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE, INDIA.—The University proposes to appoint a READER IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY in October next. The appointment will carry a salary of Rs. 500-50-750 (with benefit of Provident Fund) and will be made in the first instance for a period of two years. Candidates should possess high academic qualifications and experience in lecturing and research. Applications together with testimonials and reprints of published work should be sent under registered cover by 31st July, 1925. ISHWARDAS, Joint-Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Punjab, (India). Senate Hall, Lahore, 3rd April, 1925.
A 23047

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 30 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/ per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —RAWAID COLLEGE, (B) RAWALPINDI.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 2301a

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECONDHAND GINNING and PRESSING MACHINERY, must be in good condition. Apply with full particulars and price required to Box No. 731, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R972

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—MINERALOGISTS and CAPITALISTS to take lease of mineral deposits lying in certain parts of the Deo Raj Estate, Gaya District. Copies of report of the Mineral Engineer will be supplied on application. Candidates desirous may write to or interview the undersigned for settling terms within 10th April, 1925. RAJA JAGANNATH PRASAD SINHA, P. O. Deo, District Gaya.
E 982

## PROFESSION

**FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.**
**(Under Special Diet.)**

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees Sixty only) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, 7th April, 1925, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 28th March, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th instant, to MONDAY, the 6th April, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
C22984

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions ... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

WE, the undersigned request all the Shareholders of the Company, who are entitled to vote to be present at the Annual General and Extra-ordinary General meetings convened by the Company on the 8th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, where questions of great interest to the Shareholders are going to be discussed.

S. R. BOMONJI.
MADHOWDAS G. L. PASTA.
R987

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the partnership firm of SHRI ARYA NATAK MANDLI hitherto carrying on business of Theatrical Company at Dubash Theatre at Tribhowan Road has been DISSOLVED on 2nd April, 1925. One of the partners Mr. CHUNILAL BAPULAL MASTER will from 2nd April, 1925, carry on the said business under the said name on his account.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1925.
AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for one of the partners of Shri Arya Natak Mandli.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE

EASTER HOLIDAY CONCESSION TICKETS 1925.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at 1 1/3 fares and Intermediate Class Return tickets at 1½ fares will be issued to passengers for distances over 50 miles during the ensuing Easter Holidays.
For further particulars see Notices exhibited at stations.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st April 1925.
22974

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and the credits of VASANTRAO MORESHWAR PRADHAN, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, to Messrs. Gilanders Arbouthnot & Co., Bombay a bachelor. ..... Deceased.

SARASWATIBAI, widow of Moreshwar Ganpat Pradhan, mother of deceased abovenamed of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 12 New Wady, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of March, 1925.
SARASWATIBAI, widow,
R980 Petitioner-in-person.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### TRADE-MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Western India Match Company, Limited, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Moolji Haridas Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole proprietor of the six respective Trade-Marks which consist of the words and drawing as shown on the six respective Brands or Labels affixed below which are exact facsimiles respectively of those used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said six respective Trade-Marks, Brands or Labels may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said six respective Trade-Marks Brands or Labels are intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

Declarations in respect of the said six respective Trade-Marks, Brands or Labels have been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under Nos. 5097, 5202, 9, 10, 11 and 564, on the 17th day of November, 1924, the 20th day of November, 1924, the 5th day of January 1925, the 5th day of January, 1925, the 5th day of January, 1925, and the 28th day of January, 1925, respectively.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said six respective Trade-Marks, Brands or Labels or any of them or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein respectively will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1925.

CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay,
Attorneys for The Western India Match Company, Limited.
23044

### TRADE-NAME CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Western India Match Company, Ltd., a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at Moolji Haridas Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole proprietor of the following Trade-Name:—

**WIMCO**

The said Trade-Name consists of the word "WIMCO" (which represents the initial letters of the name of the said Company as follows:—The (W)estern (I)ndia (M)atch (C)ompany, Limited) generally arranged to appear in bold-faced letters of a colour contrasting with the material on which it is placed.

The said Trade-Name is intended to identify certain matches, match-making materials match-making machines and other goods manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Name has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 5067 on the 15th day of November, 1924.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Name or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1925.
CRAWFORD, BAYLEY & CO.,
Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.
Attorneys for the Western India Match Company, Limited.
23045.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 527 of 1925

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO a Company, incorporated under the Law of Portugal, having its registered office at Lisbon and carrying on business among other places at 78, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ALEXANDER DESOUZA AND COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at 66, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

Messrs. ALEXANDER DESOUZA & COY.

The Defendants abovenamed.

THE PLAINTIFFS abovenamed have filed this suit against you praying for a decree for Rs. 17,048-10-7 with interest at 6 per cent from 1st January, 1925, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent and the Prothonotary of this Honourable Court has fixed TUESDAY, the 14th instant for hearing and final disposal of the suit. Please note that if you do not appear in Court on that day at 11-30 a.m. either personally or by Advocate duly instructed the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(Sd.) CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
C2046 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

## AUCTION SALES.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC., AT DOUGALL ROAD, BALLARD ESTATE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amrut" Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, the very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture bu the best known makers rich dining table and chairs, full sized sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top tables, ice chest, attractive silver, glass, crockery and platedware by well-known makers, cottage piano, specially made leather-lined chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suites, table ornaments, brass and chinaware, large office tables, ladies' writing desks, best seasoned wood almyrahs, dressing tables and chests, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, dinner service meatsafes, Remington typewriter, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. W. Veitch.
Furniture is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERIES (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) OF BATLIWALLA OIL MILLS AT 2ND PANJRAPOLE LANE, NEAR C. P. TANK.

By the order of the Insurance Co., concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1925 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Batliwalla Oil Mills, at 2nd Panjrapole Lane, near C. P. Tank, the following:—

Electric motor and dynamo, shaftings, pulleys, oil ghani, pumps, W. I. tanks, steel barrels etc., etc. (damaged by fire and water).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

### MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING
APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No 386 P.; 388 A Case No. 128; 129, 138A Small Sewree.

Building Street No. 759A; 751A; 649; 680; 680A; 712; Case No. 810; 812; 136; 874 Wadala Village and Sewree Cross Road.

Building Street No. 3257; 3258; 3254; 3344; Case No. 1161; 1162; 1165 Sion Koliwada.

MENESSE & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ETC.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator The Indian Lion Assurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Apollo Street, opp. Union Bank, the following such as writing tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, typewriters, Godrej and India Safes, partitions, book-stands electric fans, name boards, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT MALAD.

SALE TO-DAY TUESDAY, THE 7TH APRIL AT 4-30 P.M. (S.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chotalal, Attorneys for Cassumbhai Haji Hassambhai one of the Receivers and Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for Rasiklalal Jekisandas the other Receiver, in Suit Nos. 1904 of 1923 and 1971 of 1923, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th April sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following.

All those pieces or parcels of Khotee batty fields, situate at Mouze Pahadi Turf Malad Pot Tukdi, Taluka Salsette and containing by admeasurement 98,433 and ½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the records of rights under the numbers following entry Nos. 361, 367, 377, 381, 382, 383, 387, 389, 391, 393, 397, 403, 406, Survey Nos. 151, 152, 152, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 154, 154, 155, 156, 156, Plot Nos. 2-1-5-2/6/7, 2/13, 4 5/1, 11/1, 12-0-0, 2-0-, Phalani Nos. 1/2/3-0-0, 2, 0, 0, 1.2, 4/5/7/ 9 0, 4, 7, Area Acres 5, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4 4, 4, 0, 0, 0, Gunthas 29, 3-4½, 23, 4½, 12, 7, 27½, 0, 3, 21½, 12, 26.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSIERY FACTORY together with its machinery and stores and corrugated iron shed. Under instructions from N. H. Moose, Esq. Receiver in Suit No. 3771 of 1924 (official Assignee vs. Fatmabai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Grant Road, near Tram Terminus.

One Hosiery Factory, consisting of Electric Dynamo with accessories, weaving looms Iron rulers, Bobbins iron wheels, wooden table, chairs, cupboards wooden stands, one corrugated iron shed, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla Bungalow, situated at the corner of "Rebsh" Street near Lal Chimney, valuable house-hold furniture, crockery, sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, crockery stands, writing tables, book cases, large and small tables, single and double bed steads, mirror, almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman;

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MILLS KNOWN AS THE SURYAPUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, AT SURAT.

SALE on SUNDAY, the 7th June, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Company, Attorneys for Sardar Ishwardas Jugjiwandas Store and Thakoredas J. Mehta, Official Liquidators of the Suryapur Mills Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 7th June, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Suryapur Mills at Surat.

The land described firstly in the particulars mentioned below together with all the Mills, engine-house, boiler-house, weaving sheds, warehouse, godowns, offices, cottages, messuages, tenements and all other buildings, structures and erections standing on the said land and also the steam-engine, boilers, mill-gears, mill-right work, fixed and moveable, machinery fixtures implements, utensils and other apparatus and steam and water pipes fixed to or placed upon the said lands, hereditaments, mill sheds, buildings, and premises and also the looms, spindles, beams winding machine, wharping mills, cloth press, painting machine, tape machine and fittings (all of which steam engine boilers, millgear, millwright work machinery, looms, spindles, implements and utensils fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises are described secondly in the particulars mentioned below.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land formerly consisting of four several pieces of land, but now formed into one situate, lying and being within the limits of Kalargaum and Navagam Villages Chauvashi-Preganna, Surat District, in the Registration Sub-District of Surat containing by admeasurement in the aggregate 8 acres and 53 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing Survey Nos. 374, 12, 11 and 13 respectively, and Record of Right Entry No. 633, 16, 15 and 17 respectively and bounded on the South partly by Vajifa land of Bhica Purshotam and partly by the public road leading from Surat Railway Station to Varachha, on the North formerly by public passage, but now converted by Government, partly into agricultural lands in occupation of Harkisondas Kalidas, Dayabhai Hargowan and partly into burial ground for Mahomedans, on the East by a public passage and beyond that partly by the property of Patel Kalidas Gopaldas, partly by the property of Atmaram Dayabhai and partly by the property of Chaturbhuj Dayabhai and partly by the property of Magunlal Gordhandas and on the West partly by a common passage now converted by Government into agricultural land, partly by the property of Keshav Govind and partly by the property of Magunlal Kahandas.

SECONDLY:—Steam engine of 180 I.H.P. condenser-feed pump, second motion shaft, second motion puller, lathe, boiler 30ft. by 70ft. 160lbs. pressure, chimney 90ft. with masonry, drilling, shaping machines, oil engine 24 B.H.P., sizing machine, finishing machine, looms, set size mixing apparatus, pirn winding machine, baling press, Crompton dynamo, motor loory, etc. etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and list of machinery, etc., apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
Royal Opera House
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10 P.M.
FLORENCE VIDOR
IN
"ALICE ADAMS"
A screen production pf Booth Tarkington's prize novel. Written for every girl who craves luxury and taken from every day life. It is heart interesting because of its vivid realisation.
"FELIX STRIKES IT RICH"
AN AMUSING COMEDY
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 (including Tax)
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

EASTER MOVIE-FEAST
A Full Week of Variety Cine—Enjoyment!
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
FROM FRIDAY 10TH APRIL TO FRIDAY 17TH APRIL
UNIVERSAL-JEWELS WEEK!
One Drama for One Day Only!
FRIDAY 10TH APRIL
"THE BUTTERFLY"
SATURDAY 11TH APRIL.
"ROSE OF PARIS"
SUNDAY 12TH APRIL
"WINE"
MONDAY 13TH APRIL
"FAST WORKER"
TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL
"LADY OF QUALITY"
WEDNESDAY 15TH APRIL
"SPORTING YOUTH"
THURSDAY 16TH APRIL
"K—THE UNKNOWN"
FRIDAY 17TH. APRIL
"GAIETY GIRL"
Please note our
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
One Picture for One Day Only! All these films are
ENTIRELY NEW
Copies Specially ordered out for the Happy Easter Week!
8 New different pictures one for a day 8
AT THE
WEST-END
WEST-END
WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Presents
THIS WEEK
KRISHNA FILM Co.'s
KOHINOOR PRODUCTION
DEVI TODI
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.
WEDNESDAY, 8th April, 1925, at (p m.8-30
SWAYAMWAR
FRIDAY, 10th April 1925, at (p m. 3 Noon)
EKACH PYALA
SATURDAY, 11th April. 1925, at (p.m.3 Noon)
ASHA NIRASHA
SUNDAY, 12th April 1925, at (p m. 3 Noon
NAND KUMAR
MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon)
SAUBHADRA.
Manager.


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 6.
S S Caterina, Gerolimich, Bohen, Karachi.
S S British Soldier Bedson, Abadan,
S S Surada, Ayres Calcutta.
S S Barala Miller, Busreh.
S S Soudan, Randall, Shanghai.
S S Talmpesan Maru, Miyamoto Alexandria.

## DEPARTURES.

April 7.
S S Cleopatra, Martrea, Genoa.
S S Wardenfels Ziegenmeyer, Busreh.
S S Tannenfels, Bulling, Antwerp.
S S Buccinim, Lucas, Singapore.

## LOADING.

April 6.
Steamer Soudan for China & Japan.
Steamer Kidderpore for China and Japan.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
S S Surada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Surada, 3382 tons, Captain R Ayres, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S Barala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barala, 1877 tons Captain A Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Soudan—The P and O S N Company's China and Japan mail steamer Soudan 4511 tons, Captain G G Randall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S S Cleopatra:—The G T Company's steamer Cleopatra, 2533 tons, Captain G H Martrea, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.
S S Tannenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels 1738 tons, Captain Bulling, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, April 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
3 Cape Ortegal, 3136, Rangoon 8/4 S S N Co.
4 Schiedijk, 4435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Ct. Genoa 3965, Antwerp 9/4 K N and Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Glasgow, 8/4, Graham Trading Co.
7 City of Manchester 3566, London, 23/4, K N Co.
8 Genova 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.
11 Razmak 4937, Marseilles 10/4, M M & Co.
12 Bratton Castle, 4454, Karachi 8/4 F F C & Co Ltd.
12A Chelura 742 N F N F. C E B P. T.
14 Kabinga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co.
15 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe, N F. N Y K.
16 North Cornwall, 2660, Phi 10/4 J J and Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra, 2,532, Genoa 6/4, Graham T Co
2 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, N F. M M & Co.
3 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf 6/4 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957, Busrah 10/4 M M & Co.
5 Capodimonte 3544, Genoa, 10/4 L Triestino.
6 Nagono Maru 2,281, Tuticorin, 12/4, N K Kaisha.
7 Vigo 3253, Hull, 11/4 J Finlay & Co.
9 Tirreno, 2786 Hamburg, 7/4 L Edwards & Co.
10/11 Tannenfels 1745, Karachi, 7/4 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Vita, 1955, Kchi, 6/4 M M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ischia 2470, Genoa, N.F. Lloyd T & M I.
C & R Panaghis 3192, Dunkirk, 804 T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F, T M & Co
G Skuld, 469, Bankok, 7/4 F F C & Co.
H Magwe 170, Alleppy, N.F. Bhajikar and Khopkar.
N Bahadur 2936 Calcutta 5/4 T M & Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Morea due about 1th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.
Moultan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 8th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 9th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 11th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 7th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April Agent J F Co.
City of Brishane due about 17th April, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elvsia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S S Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Toneriffa due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 8th April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algic due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April. Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

## EXPORT.

6-4-25.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—40 cases sandalwood oil, Thos Cook & Son Ld 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji; 8 cwt rice B J Bhumgara.
S S Harfield for New York:—4000 cwt castor seed, Strauss & Co. Ld.
S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.; 1950 cwt myraboflams, C Jivanlal & Co. 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
S S City of Lahore for Marseilles:—50 bales hemp, C Peraj & Co.
S S Kabinga for Hull:—10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Panaghis for St. Nizaire:—24000 cwt. ground nuts, Volkart Bros.
S S Panaghis for Dunkirk:—6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 550 bales cotton. The Bombay Co. Ltd. 299 cwt gum ghatty, S. Khetsey & Co.
S S Panaghis for Dieppe:—7600 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros,
S S Tannenfels for Rotterdam:—41 bales cotton healds waste, B Karsondas & Co..
S S Circassia for Liverpool:—18 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 1000 cwt myrabolams, F F Campbell l& Co. Ltd. 5850 cwt myrabollams, P Mathurzdas & Co. Ld.; 50 bales wool, B Harbhum & Co. 100 bales wool, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 108 cwt Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons 28 balcs wool, B Virchand; 2984 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co, 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 25 bales wool, K Esmail.
S S Circesia for Philadelphia—11 bales dry salted goat skins, Briskey Co.
S S Circassia for Glasgow: 3960 cwt. mussoor, Ralli Bros.
S S Circassia for Barcelona:—420 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Cleopatra for Gothenburg:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ld.
S S Capo di monte for Genoa:—144 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Caterina Gerolinich for Trieste:—160 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 55 bales cotton, Khimje Visram & Co. 222 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji & Co. 101 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co. 6100 cwt. rape seed, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Caterina for Gerolinich for Venice:—110 bales coton, H Nensey & Co. 800 cw castor seed Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 320 bales cotton, Gorio Ltd, 360 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd. 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Ischia for Genoa:—330 bales coton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 250 bales cotton. H Nensey & Co.
S S Ischia for Naples—2000 cw castor seed, Volkart Bros,
S S Ischia for Marseilles:—105 cwt gum ghatty, N Muljee & Co.
S S Genova for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 100 tons old iron scraps, H K M Jaitha & Sons. 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S City of Genoa for Marseilles:—1400 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros. 304 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 50 cwt bees wax, Amin & Sons; 105 cwt Turmeric Amin & Sons; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros. 12 bales senna leaves, M Jever;
S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—35 bales hemp, B Meyer & Co. 40 bales cotton fly, B Meyer & Cd. 625 bales hemp S Purmanand; 208 cwt gum Arabic, J Nurbharam; 220 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 200 cwt linseed. Ralli Bros.
S S Naldera for London:—37 bales cow hides tenned, P Hassam; 12 cwt gum Tragacanth, A Nemazee Co. 190 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy & Co. 125 bales cow hides tanned, L Tharia & Sons; 1 bale cotton curtains, D Cheliaram; 28 bales Aloe Fibre, Killick Nixon & Co.; 75 cwt Deer horns, L Tharia & Sons; 16 cases bristles Hollingshurst & Co. Ltd. 251 cwt condiments D D Framjee & Co. 5 bales Goa skins tanned F Nizami & Co., 7 bundles woollen carpets F Haji off; 54 cwt fishmaws H A Mahomed & Sons; 90 bundles lamb skins (for furs) H A M Showal
S S Tirreno for Antwerp:—200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.
S S Tirreno for Passages:—75 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—12 bales goat hair M Aziz; 1110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.; 1500 cwt myrebollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 10 cases Lapio Lazulli (stones) Grindlay & Co. Ld. 36 cases Fig bristles, Grindlay & Co. Ld. 34 cwt gum karaya, A Hoosein & Co. 2 cwt gum ghatty, A Hoosein & Co. 100 bales hemp, C Peraj & Co. 110 bales cotton fly oily. Khimjee Visram & Co. 145 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd.
S S City of Manchester for Hull:—4000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.
S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros. 600 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ltd. 32000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Nethergae for Antwerp:—2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.
S S Soudan for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 400 bales cotton Amersey & Sons; 200 bales cotton, Breuy & Co. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Soudan for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton S Hemraj & Co. 1000 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co. Ld. 559 bales cotton, C Bomanjee & Co. 753 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Soudan for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 500 bales cotton, Breul & Co. 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.
S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai—250 bales cotton, S Hemraj & Co.
S S Nagano Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.
S S Nagano Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Nagano Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.
S S Tottari Maru for Kobe:—150 bales cotton G V Lanke; 100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 120 bales cotton, C Umersey & Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld. 1300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.
S S Tottori Maru for Yokaichi: 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Tottori Maru for Hongkong:—6 cwt fish maws, S H Joshi & Co.
S S Soudan for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co. Ld.
S S Honolulu Maru for Hongkong:—441 ewt jardalo, E S Abdulwyun.
S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.
S S Honolulu Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Honolulu Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

## IMPORT.

6-4-25.

S S Wolfsburg from Hamburg. Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—
From Hamburg:—325 casks lubricating oil or mercury oil, 7 cases paraffin liquid, 70 cases wine, 1697 cases spirits, 54 cases biscuits, 100 cases slate pencils 13 cases wool, 26 cases carbolic acid, 26 cases wire netting, 22 cases clocks, 50 cases brass circles, 103 cases glass bottles, 54 cases lamps 80 cases enamel ware, 11 cases enamelled basins, 320 cases school slates, 19 cases earthenware, 300 cases rum, 153 cases iron ware, 129 cases hurricane lanterns, 273 cases hollow glass, 39 cases chmicals, 50 cases brandy 24 cases yellow metal sheathing 26 cases nickel silver sheets, 5 cases hurricane lamps, 283 packages hurricane lamps, 1150 pieces tube, 162 bundles tubes, 445 bundles copper sheets, 75 cases copper sheets, 126 cases colour, 85 casks colour. 16 casks iron flanges, 26 pieces iron flanges 22 crates Asbestos Mill Boards, 225 bundles yellow metal sheets, 400 bundles brass sheets, 12 cases brass sheets, 10 cases paper, 236 bales paper 17 bales cotton wool, 40 kegs bicarb soda. 20 barrels Ovalic Acid, 175 casks white oil, 300 drums white oil, 99 drums magnesium chloride 406 drums sodium sulphide, 20 drums caustic potash, 200 drums bleaching powder.
From Bremen:—26 cases Padlocks, 615 cases Beer, 20 cases Earthenware plates 16 cases Chemicals, 15 cases Ribbons, 401 cases Export Beer 60 cases Aluminium circles, 100 cases Nails, 50 cases Rivets, 108 packages Rivets 186 bags Rivets 325 kegs steel, 35 D/bags Bolts and Nuts, 200 D bags Tiles, 137 bales paper 80 reels wire, 475 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundles Faggot steel, 40 bundles Amorces 400 pieces steel poles, 488 cases empty bottles, 334 mats empty bottles, 462 crates empty bottles
From Antwerp:—55 cases nails, 606 cases Window glass, 18 cases Rough Glass, 21 cases Rubber ware, 66 cases washing blue, 40 cases Ink, 24 cases Hardware 32 cases Syrup 125 cases champeigne, 33 cases hollow glass, 35 cases beer, 245 ceases brass wire 15 cases Apothecaries ware, 35 cases Iron ware, 15 cases Cheese, 21 cases playing cards, 30 cases Art. Silk yarn 200 cases Rice starch, 89 cases tacks 35 cases Plate glass 42 cases Dyes, 10 drums Dyes, 27 casks Dyes, 555 kegs Dyes, 19 cans Dyes 7 cans Dyeing material 20 cans Aniline colours, 522 casks Aniline colours 72 barrels Aniline colours, 383 cases Aniline Colours, 10 cases Fittings, 66 bundles Fittings, 20 barrels Fittings, 30 barrels Alizarine paste 237 crates tiles 100 cases Tiles, 68 cases Paper, 236 bales paper, 213 bales straw boards, 50 rolls wire netting, 300 coils wire 267 pieces Tees, 1215 pieces Angles, 70 pieces Pipes, 2255 pieces joists, 1665 pieces steel plate cuttings, 4342 pieces steel plates, 730 bundles steel plates, 1315 bundles steel washers 437 pieces steel washers, 2184 pieces Tubes 2493 bundles Tubes, 5129 bundles hoops, 5500 bundles steel sheets, 5786 bundles steel rods, 103 cases steel circles 3961 cases steel bars, 39857 pieces steel bars, 295 packages steel bars, 4400 D/bags sugar, 225 bags sulphide of aluminium, 145 casks Aniline salt, 300 casks China clay, 614 drums sodium sulphide, 25 kegs hydrosulphide of soda.
S S Barjora from Busreh. Agent Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
From Busrah:—40 bags Galls, 20 bags Brass Scrap, 31 bags old brass.
From Mohammerah.—4 bundles sheep wool, 69 bundles cotton, 306 bundles wool, 67 bundles Attari, 46 bundles skins, 384 bags gum.
From Bushire:—5 bundles Specie, 6 bundles wool, 30 bundles skins, 76 bags gum, 105 bags Almonds, 217 bags Almond kernels 751 bales cotton.
From Dubai:—58 bundles specie 2 tins Pearls.
From Bunder Abbas:—6 bundles specie, 22 bundles wool, 23 bundles rose buds, 32 cases Assofoetida, 10 jottas Assofoetida, 24 jottas cotton, 604 bales cotton 18 bags almond seed, 15 bags Pista, 80 bags almonds 109 bags raisin.
From Henjam:—4 packages hing.
From Muscat:—8 bundles specie, 165 bundles salted fish, 140 bags sardines 154 bags dry dates
From Charbar:—302 bundles Siffi mats.
From Gwadur:—13 bundles Prawns, 260 bundles siffi mats, 61 bundles dry fish.
From Verawal:—1 bundle specie, 236 bales cotton.
From Mangroli:—11 bags Bajree; 15 bags joowari, 49 bags mustard seed.
S S Bandra from Busrah, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.
From Busrah:—2996 baskets dates, 31 bags dates, 37 bags gall, 14 bags scrap brass, 10 bags scrap copper.
From Koweit:—2 bundles specie.
From Bahrein:—122 bundles specie, 2 bundles skins.
From Lingah:—36 bundles specie.
From B Abbas:—2 bundles specie, 4 bundles wool, 10 bundles attari, 139 bags Almonds, 15 bags raisin, 74 jottas cotton, 381 bales cotton.
From Muskat:—15 bundles specie 50 bundles salted fish, 275 bags sardines, 186 bags dates 52 moxes dates.
From Karachi:—34 bundle specie, 2 balwool, 2 bundles hides.
From Ormara:—31 bundles mats.
From Verawal:—1 packet currency notes, 135 bales cotton, 117 bags castor seed.
S S Chef Mecanicien Mailhol from Dunkirk. Agents Compagnie Das Messageries Maritimes:
From Dunkirk:—55 cases conserves.
From La Pellice:—185 cases brandy.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 6,

| | For. | Steamer | Date. | Mails close at |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | England | -- | -- | -- |
| 2 | Austria and Italy (superscribed | .. | -- | -- |
| 3 | Japan | .. | -- | -- |
| 4 | China | S/S Tottori Maru | 9-4-25. | 1 p. m. |
| 5 | (superscribed) | | | |
| 6 | Singapore ( ,, ) | | -- | -- |
| 7 | Straits Settlement | | -- | -- |
| 8 | Mauritius & Reunion | S/S Golconda via D'kodi & Colombo | 10-4-25. | 6-30 p. m. |
| 9 | East Africa | | -- | -- |
| 10 | South Africa | -- | -- | -- |
| 11 | Seychelles | -- | -- | -- |

# PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in Commerce and Finance (March 4):—

At this time of the year the problem of cotton includes a great many unknown quantities. Neither the consumption nor the supply for the remaining half of the present season is as yet accurately ascertainable.

The acreage and promise of the next crop are meantime becoming market factors and last week another uncertainty was trust upon the attention of the trade by the action of Senator Smith of South Carolina in calling for a investigation of the charge that a substantial portion of the certificated stock in the future markets was short stapled cotton that was in fact undeliverable under the Cotton Futures Act or the rules of the New York and New Orleans Exchanges and the Chicago Board of Trade.

This charge has not yet been sustained nor has the proposed investigation been ordered. The trade is therefore in the dark and hampered by the doubt that is born of uncertainty. For this reason it is to be hoped that there will be no delay in determining the facts. Because the Cotton Futures Act was administered by the Department of Agriculture there was great confidence in the fairness with which its provisions were applied and there will be a rude awakening if any maladministration is revealed.

Meantime it will probably be wise to assume that the alleged errors in classification have been exaggerated for it is difficult to believe that the experts who pass upon the cotton offered for certification have gone very far astray. In low grade seasons there is always a tendency towards less rigidity in classification and a similar tendency is likely to develop in a short stapled season.

Cotton grading and stapling are largely matters of the eye and the light. Cotton that one grader will call Strict Good Ordinary will be classed as Low Middling by another and no two experts can "pull" cotton so that the fibres will appear to be precisely equal in length. These differences southern markets where the basis is collocation and stapling, and no way of avoiding them has yet been discovered.

But upon the whole there is every reason to believe that the methods at present followed are as fair and precise as anything human can be; and pending disproof of this presumption it will probably be unwise to assume that there is anything seriously wrong with the certified stock.

Of the other unknown quantities in the problem there is not much that is new to be said. Europe continues to buy in the southern market, where the basis is colloquially described as "higher than a cat's back."

The exports are correspondingly heavy, but not quite as large as they were.

There has been an evident improvement in the domestic demand or cotton goods, although some manufacturers are still insisting that the potential production of the United States exceeds its potential consumption of texiles other than silk.

The size of next season's acreage is still doubt, but a substantial decrease in the use of fertilizer seems certain as the "fertilizer tags" sold in January were but 60 per cent. of last year's total.

Of the weather and the so-called emergence of the boll weevil much is heard, although but little can be positively affirmed and it will probably be well to add a little salt to the reports in circulation.

The important question is will Europe consume all the cotton she has bought and is now buying during the present season? If she is accumulating a reserve stock as some insist then the carryover at the end of the season may not be small enough to spell the famine that is presently indicated.

But if the business of manufacturing cotton overseas is getting back into its pre-war stride all of this season's crop will be used up and a yield of 15,000,000 bales in 1925-26 will not be excessive or burdensome.

# NOWROSJEE WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

## REPORT FOR 1923-24.

Reports of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital for 1923 and 1924 are out. They state:—

The Hospital was started with six beds in September 1922 in a hired flat on the top floor of a building at Parel, but within six months the accommodation was found inadequate, and the Hospital was shifted to Vasant Building in Suparibaug Road, and during 1923 provision was made for 20 beds. But this was found inadequate, and by acquiring part of the ground floor of the building the provision was increased to 35 beds.

The Institution was started originally with the intention of giving Maternity benefits to women labourers working in the Mills. At first, there were great doubts as to whether the Mill women being ignorant and illiterate would take advantage of such a Hospital, and whether, they could be persuaded to leave their own dwellings with their old timeworn customs, superstitions and prejudices. But with a little tact, kindly word and persuasion and general good treatment meted out to the patients, this Hospital has become popular, especially as the Mill women who took advantage of the Hospital and had come safely through the trials and sufferings of Maternity spread news about the good work done at the Hospital. The result was constant demand by this class of women for admission to the Hospital, and at times, it was difficult to cope with the cases coming in.

The result shows that the original intention of Mr. N. N. Wadia in starting this Institution has been successful, and Mill women, if properly treated, would take advantage of such a Maternity Hospital which is very gratifying.

It is proposed by Mr. Wadia to establish this Hospital now on a permanent basis, and a scheme is being drawn up for building an up-to-date modern Maternity Hospital somewhere in the Parel district. It is trusted that the scheme will soon mature, and the work of building the up-to-date Hospital will be taken in hand.

The total number of confinements during the year was 677. In addition to this, 188 women were treated as Ante-Natal cases. In the last four months mentioned above, we sometimes used to have 7 to 8 deliveries in 24 hours. The severe epidemic of Malaria both amongst the patients and the Staff was very trying and considerably dislocated the work. Out-Patient attendance was 14,128.

There was a regular and steady increase in the number of confinements, particularly among the Mill operatives amounting to 50 per cent. in the latter part of the year. This is a positive proof that these mill-operatives are taking to this Hospital very kindly and find themselves quite at home, which is very encouraging.

It is a matter of great gratification to mention that women from suburban districts, like Dadar, Dharavi, etc., and up to Thana take advantage of this Hospital. A notable feature is the Fisherwoman class who are known to be very conservative and backward flock to this Institution in ever increasing numbers. This is the result of a very serious case confined in the Hospital quite successfully. There is hardly a day in the month when there is not a single Fisherwoman in the Hospital.

The Staff of the Hospital is mostly honorary.

Mr. N. N. Wadia has generously financed this Institution during the year under Report, the cost for the year 1924 having been Rs. 45,555-8-5. On an average we find that the daily food charges of one patient are 12 annas a

# THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 5.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.804 inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 84.0 degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.7 " |
| Dew Point | 76.4 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 78% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 3.2 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 89.5 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 78.9 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | SSW, WSW, W, SSW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 111 miles. |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| | | HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. | | | |
| | Apl. | h. m. | ft. in. | Apl. | h. m. | in ft | | | |
| M. | 6 | 9 48 | 25 5 | 6 | 9 30 | 18 9 | | | |
| | | 22 5 | 27 1 | | 3 36 | 17 8 | | | |
| Tu. | 7 | 10 22 | 26 6 | 7 | 15 25 | 17 1 | | | |
| | | 22 38 | 27 7 | | 4 9 | 17 8 | | | |
| W. | 8 | 11 0 | 27 5 | 8 | 16 6 | 16 4 | | | |
| | | 23 10 | 28 1 | | 4 41 | 17 0 | | | |
| Th. | 9 | 11 39 | 28 2 | 9 | 16 45 | 16 9 | | | |
| | | 23 46 | 28 3 | | 5 13 | 16 9 | | | |
| Fri. | 10 | 12 19 | 28 7 | 10 | 17 24 | 15 1 | | | |
| | | .. .. | .. | | 5 46 | 17 5 | | | |
| Sat. | 11 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 11 | 18 2 | 17 2 | | | |
| | | 15 39 | 26 1 | | 21 11 | 19 1 | | | |
| Sun. | 12 | 0 58 | 27 9 | 12 | 6 58 | 15 2 | | | |
| | | 13 41 | 28 6 | | 19 25 | 18 3 | | | |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m
April 9 (Thurs) Sunrise 6-27; Sunset 6-54.
April 10 (Fri) Sunrise 6-26; Sunset 6-55.
April 11 (Sat) Sunrise 6-25; Sunset 6-55.
April 12 (Sun) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-55.
April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, April 6.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Khadi:— | |
| Textile | 1 1 6 |
| Century | 1 1 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon | 1 0 9 |
| Elphinstone | 1 0 9 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:— | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Phœnix per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 4 0 |
| Swan per lb. | 1 5 3 |
| Finlay per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 5 0 |
| Long Cloth X Quality:— | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 6 0 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 7 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 6 6 |
| Lng Ctloth Satin Calender, 34/40:— | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 5 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 5 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 4 6 |
| David per lb. | 1 4 0 |
| Tata per lb. | 1 4 6 |
| Edward Mohar per lb. | 1 4 0 |
| Sundari Brand per lb. | 1 4 0 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 7 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 5 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 6 9 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 6 3 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 5 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | |
| Standard per piece | 5 14 0 |
| Phœnix per piece | 5 14 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 5 14 0 |
| Pearl Pebaney £ 5 per piece | 6 4 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 per piece | 6 4 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 5 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 2 0 |
| Black Check:— | |
| Textile per piece | 7 12 0 |
| E. D. Racheal per piece | 6 8 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | |
| Pearl Pebaney | 11 4 0 |
| Hindustani | 11 6 0 |
| Salita:— | |
| Century | 1 4 6 |
| Textile | 1 4 9 |
| Spring (Merchant) | 1 4 9 |

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16-27/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 660
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 720
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 705
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 117
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158-3/4
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 218½
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.10
London—Rome Liras 116.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

### EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

Bank's selling T T April 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T June/Sept. 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T June/Sept. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling T T October 1/5 25/32
Bank's buying T T October 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T November 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T November 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T December 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying T T December 1/5 29/32

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.
Market Rates.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/5 27/32 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/5 7/8 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s .. .. | 1/6 1/8 |
| Fcs. Demand. .. .. .. | 662 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 281 1/2 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 154 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 208 1/2 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 117 1/2 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 158 3/4 |

Market Steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

#### MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.74 |
| Christiania | 30.15 |
| Amsterdam | 11.99 |
| Switzerland | 24.79 |
| Belgium | 94.15 |
| Athens | 297.50 |

Liverpool, 4th. Taking of the world's Spinners of American cotton 3,54,000 Bales.

London, Apl. 4.

Exhhange on London in Paris 92.35
Exchange on London in Italy 116.40
New York, Apl. 4.
Demand Bills 4.78.12

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 4.

Rentes 5 per cent. 18 1/4
Discount Bank's Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/2

London, Apl. 4.

Warsaw 24.83
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 92.35
Rentes 3 per cent. 1/5 7/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/2
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 6.

3 Months 4-5/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

#### MONEY.

Call 6 per cent.
1 Month 5-3/4 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

### STOCKS, ETC.

London, Apl. 4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 5/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 1/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 15/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £104 3/4 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 unchanged.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 6.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 85/-
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/2
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96
TONE OF MARKET—
The Market was quiet but steady.

### SHARES.

Bombay, April 6.

Business was not possible in the Share Market to-day, the Bazar remaining closed on account of the Settlements.

### SHARES.

London, Apl. 4.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8 Ex-divided.
National Bank £46 1/2 Ex-dividend.
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 4th April, 1925.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 14946 | Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 10369 | Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 20413 | ,, |
| Rape, etc. .. .. .. | 2564 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 799 | ,, |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | Nil | ,, |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 1515 | ,, |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 5976 | ,, |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 2570 | ,, |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 731 | ,, |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 278 | ,, |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | 1197 | ,, |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 594 | ,, |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 1863 | ,, |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | Nil | ,, |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | Nil | ,, |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 6953 | ,, |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 908 | Tons. |

### LINSEED.

London, Apl. 4.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Apl/May sellers £22 1/4
Tone:—Firmly held—Demand stiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April value 44/10 1/2
May/Aug. buyers 45 1/8
Linseed, Afloat 24,000 tons.

London, Apl. 4.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/4 A/M. sellers firmly held shade higher little doing £20 1/8 buyers.
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. steady £9 1/4
Castorseed Bombay A/M. firmly held £22 3/4
Rapeseed Toria A/M. sellers steady £20 1/8
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. sellers £19 1/2
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. sellers £18 1/2

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 4.

Cardiff to Bombay 14

### BULLION.

Bombay, April 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/11/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/12/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/12/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/0
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/8/0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/6/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/14/0

London, April 5.

Bar gold ready s. 86-6
Silver ready d. 31-7
Silver forward d. 31-6
TONE OF SILVER—
Silver market was quiet. Nothing doing.

#### GOLD.

Bombay, April 6.

Ready:—21-12-3

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitor | 21-13-6 | 21-12-9 | 21-12-9 | |
| Visak | 21-15-9 | 21-15-6 | 21-15-6 | |

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—1—0
Visak 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

#### SILVER.

Bombay, April 6.

Ready:—73-6-0

| Vaida. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitor | 73-5-0 | | | 73-5 0 |
| Visak | 72-0-0 | | | 71-15-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—12—0
Visak 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 6.

A further decline of 7 to 14 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 22 points lower. The markets decline on long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"Market acts poorly. Some rain in Central belt."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents, Ltd., have received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. Hornby Hamerlick and Co.:—

"Spot not following the decline in futures. Dry weather in Texas continues."

In response to a further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 459 i.e., Rs. 2 lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Japanese Houses were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 458. Around this level Bazar operators and Commission Houses bought and the market recovered to Rs. 460 and closed at Rs. 459½, whilst Broach July/August opened at Rs. 463 and gave way to Rs. 461 on Bazar operators selling. On buying by Exporters and Jobbers the market gradually advanced to Rs. 464½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 465 for July/August and advanced to Rs. 446 on buying by Japanese Houses, declined to Rs. 465 on Bazar operators selling and closed at Rs. 465½.

F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 410 and Rs. 414 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull on Saturday and the demand was nominal.

To-day 500 bales Punjab/American were tendered against Broach contract, the total tenders upto-date being 700 bales Punjab/American, 100 bales Dhollera and 100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, April 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May .. | 469 | 1/2 |
| ,, ,, ,, July-Aug. .. | 465 | 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal May .. | 411 | 1/2 |
| ,, ,, ,, July .. | 415 | 1/2 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

| Description. | Superfine. | Fine. | F.Good | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab | 439 | 429 | 416 | 409 |
| M. G. Broach | 483 | 478 | 471 | 464 |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May .. | 460 | |
| ,, ,, July/Aug. .. | 465 | |
| Fully Good Bengal May .. | 409 | |
| ,, ,, July .. | 413 | |
| Good Southerns May/June .. | 455 | |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 6.

| | | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine M.G. .. | .. | .. |
| ,, | Fine M.G. .. | 410/15 | .. |
| ,, | F.G.M.G. | 400/5 | .. .. |
| Sindh Punjab | Fine M.G. .. | 410/15 | .. |
| ,, | F.G.M.G. | 400/5 | .. .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | 495 | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine M.G. | 445 | 465 .. |
| Nagpur .. .. | .. | 440 | 465 .. |
| Yeotmal .. | Fine M.G. | 435 | 460 .. |
| Pulgaon .. ,, | ,, | 440/45 | 460 .. |
| Dhamangaon ,, | ,, | 435 | 455 .. |
| Amraoti .. ,, | | 425 | 450/55 .. |
| Khamgaon-Ako | ,, | 425/430 | 450/55 .. |
| Mulkapur | ,, | 400 | 440 .. |
| Khandesh | ,, | 405/10 | 450/40 .. |
| ,, | F.G.M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | .. | 480/85 .. |
| ,, | Fully Good ,, | .. | 460/65 .. |
| Muthia | Fine ,, | .. | .. .. |
| ,, | F.G.M.G. | 430/20 | .. .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | 515 | .. .. |
| Westerns | ,, | 470/85 | .. .. |
| ,, | H.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | 510 | .. .. |
| Cambodia | ,, | 530/40 | .. .. |

### COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

Total Day's Sales:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| At Liverpool | 3,000 |
| On Spec & for Exp | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian | 200 |
| Mid. Americans Spot:— | |
| Universal Standard dull | 13.52 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis | 33.15 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 4.

| Cotton Delivery | Mid. Uplands | G.O.C. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool:— | | |
| April | 13.12 | —.22 |
| May | 13.18 | —.22 |
| June | 13.17 | —.23 |
| July | 13.23 | —.22 |
| August | 13.15 | —.20 |
| September | 13.10 | —.19 |
| October | 13.02 | —.18 |
| November | 12.91 | —.19 |
| December | 12.90 | —.19 |
| January | 12.87 | —.19 |
| February | 12.84 | —.19 |
| March | 12.82 | —.19 |
| April | 12.80 | —.19 |

Tone: Easy.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April | 31.25 | —.72 |
| May | 31.00 | —.72 |
| June | 30.60 | —.70 |
| July | 29.95 | —.70 |
| August | 28.70 | —.70 |
| September | 27.50 | —.70 |
| October | 26.30 | —.70 |
| November | 24.60 | —.60 |
| December | 24.15 | —.60 |
| January | 23.65 | —.60 |
| February | 23.50 | —.60 |
| March | 23.35 | —.60 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool April 6.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 13.21 | plus .03 |
| June | 13.17 | unchanged |
| July | 13.26 | plus .03 |
| August | 13.18 | ,, .03 |
| September | 13.13 | ,, .03 |
| October | 13.05 | ,, .03 |
| January | 12.89 | ,, .02 |
| EGYPTIANS:— | | |
| May | 30.85 | —.15 |
| July | 29.70 | —.25 |
| November | 24.35 | —.25 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde:— | |
| Good | 10.35 |
| Fully Good | 10.75 |
| Fine | 11.15 |
| Bengal:— | |
| Good | 10.45 |
| Fully Good | 10.85 |
| Fine | 11.25 |
| Oomra:— | |
| Good | 11.00 |
| Fully Good | 11.40 |
| Fine | 11.80 |
| Broach:— | |
| Good | 11.35 |
| Fully Good | 11.75 |
| Fine | 12.15 |

### LIVERPOOL WEKEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, April 4.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 13,487,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 272,000 |
| East Indian Visible Supply | 252,000 |
| American Visible Supply | 3,574,000 |
| Other Visible Supply | 170,000 |
| Total Sales | 32,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 7,000 |
| East Indian Stock | 25,000 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 5,600 |
| East Indian Imports | 2,000 |
| East Indian Speculation | 400 |
| American Afloat | 146,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 23,000 |
| Total Afloat | 220,000 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 4.

COTTON:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 12,000 | |
| Day's Exports o Continent | 15,000 | |
| Futures at New York:— | | |
| May | 24.13 | —.14 |
| July | 24.41 | —.10 |
| October | 24.05 | —.07 |
| January | 23.90 | —.08 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 24.40 | —.15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 24.20 | —.20 |
| Futures at New Orleans:— | | |
| May | 24.06 | —.16 |
| July | 24.35 | —.14 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 1/4
Demand Bills 4.7.812
Silver Foreign mined 66 7/8

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 6.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| | Bazaar Terms. | | | Rail Delivery. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p |
| Wheat, White Delhi 70 30 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11 | |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. | 59 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 | |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 61 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 12 | |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 11 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 67 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 64 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Teelseed, Black .. | 60 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 13 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 64 | 8 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 9 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 12 | 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 41 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Castorseed .. .. | 64 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery .. .. | .. | | | .. | | |
| Jira .. .. .. | 15 | 0 | 0 | .. | | |
| Forward | Rs. | a. | p. | | | |
| Wheat, May .. .. | 8 | 3 | 9 | | | |
| Linseed, May .. .. | 13 | 9 | 3 | | | |

### WHEAT.

London, Apl. 4.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 3,025,000 quarter.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 57/6
Rozaria Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 58
Tone:—Dull—Easier.
Australian A/M. sellers 59
Choice White Karachi M/J. buyers 55
Soft Red Karachi A/M. value 54/6
Two Club Calcutta A/M. buyers 56
Cargo Australian January B/L. Hamburg paid 57

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/4 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/6 1/4

### METALS.

London, Apl. 4.

English best Selected Copper £63 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 1/4
Copper Braziers £79 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £ 16 1/2

London, Apl. 4.

Tin Block £234 1/2

### COPPER.

Bombay, April 6.

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, German.. .. | 3-4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 1-4 | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| Copper, American .. | 1 1-2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 3-4 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. | .. | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka joint .. | .. | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. | .. | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. | .. | 39 | 4 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. | .. | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. | .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 | .. | 56 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2 | | 55 | 12 | 0 |
| German Copper 1 1-2 .. | .. | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| ,, ,, to 1 3-4 to 2 .. | | 64 | 12 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1 | .. | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, ,, 1 1-4 | .. | 65 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | No. 14 1-2 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Kilachand .. | No. 20 1-2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Currimbhai .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Elphinstone .. | No. 12 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| David .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Trikamdas .. .. | No. 10 1-2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Sattara .. .. | No. 10 1-4 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Light-house .. | No. 6 1-2 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. | No. 40—1 | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| ,, .. .. | No. 42—2 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| ,, .. .. | No. 20 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, .. .. | No. 32 | 1 | 4 | 9 |

### BARLEY.

London, Apl. 4.

Karachi Barley M/J. nominal 39

### RUBBER.

London, Apl. 4.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June dull 18 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 19 7/8
Tone:—Steadier cessation selling pressure

## PORBUNDER MADRESA.

A Porbunder correspondent writes:—

The annual prize-giving to the successful boys of the V. J. Madresa was held on the 21st March, H. H. the Maha Rana Saheb presiding. The Madresa was decorated. Among those present were some guests, state-officials, leading sheths and citizens.

The proceeding commenced with a verse from the Kuran. Then Mr. Shaikh, the Principal, delivered his speech. Recitations and dialogues in English and vernacular followed. After the prize distribution the President made a speech in the course of which referring to scholarships for poor boys and want of a well-equipped gymnasium for the Madresa, he remarked: "Some of my Mahomedan subjects are carrying on prosperous business and I am quite confident that they will come forward to relieve the difficulties of the institution, which owes its existence so largely to their munificience." Concluding His Highness dwelt at length upon the importance of physical training, and exhorted the authorities to introduce the same in the Madresa.

His Highness was garlanded by the Chairman of the Committee. Distribution of flowers and attar, closed the proceedings.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

being slightly raised. Export trade has improved, big inquiries for hessian yarns having been received from South America and the Continent. Orders for cloth have been very varied, and hessian, tarpaulin, and sacking have figured largely. Big forward orders have been booked, and some manufacturers will be busy until July with what they have on hand. The floorcloth trade is in a flourishing condition, and linoleum hessians have had a large sale. Calcutta, in this respect, cannot compete with Dundee.

Prices.—Raw jute; First mark actuals, March-April, £49; groups, £47 10s.; Red SCC, actuals, £47; Daisee 2, £46; Tossa 2, £48; mixed cuttings, £32. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.38 (4s. 3d.); spools, 6.50 (4s. 4d.); sacking chains, 6.50 (6½d.); hessian chains, 6.75 (6¾d.) Chested hessians: 10 por 10oz. 40in., 5; 9oz., 4.63 (4 5/8d.); 8oz., 4.13 (4¼d.); floor-coth, 9½ oz. 76in., 9.50 (9½d.)

### COAL.

Cardiff, March 18.—Inquiries for steam coal have expanded a little, but so far the proportion developing into orders has shown no material increase and the general state of trade remains unsatisfactory. Stocks continue heavy and buyers maintain a cautious attitude and still cover from day to day. Prices are generally easy, and though concessions still offer to prompt shippers firmer freight rates militate against what might otherwise be an encouragement to buyers.

An abnormally small demand is proceeding from France and Italy, due largely to recent depreciation in exchanges. The only new inquiry of note from the former is 24,000 tons of Adiralty large for account of the French Marine, shipment over the next three months. Tenders are also asked for 64,000 tons of patent fuel, but conditions are thought to be too stringent for the business to come here. Tenders have been sent in for the 150 metric tons' order of the Egyptian State Railways. A prominent coal-owner returned from Canada states he has sold a record quantity of anthracite coal for shipment over the summer season. Coaling depots are buying fair but South America is quieter. There is less doing with Spain.

Best Admiralty large is 26s. to 27s., prime brands still securing the higher figure. Seconds are slightly better in tone on an improved demand at 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Dry large is in very restricted demand for prompt at 23s. 6d. ordinaries and up to 25s. 6d. bests. Monmorthshires are the busiest section, particularly Black Vein large, which is well booked and quietly firm at 24s. to 24s. 6d. Western Valleys are slow but maintained at 23s. to 23s. 6d. Easterns are quiet and easy at 22s. 6d. to 23s. Reduced outputs are telling on the small section. Best steams are a shade better at 16s., with good bunkers steady at 14s. 6d. to 15s. Cargo brands are ample and unsteady at 12s. 6d. to 14s. Coke is very quiet and nominal in the absence of business at 40s. to 47s. 6d. best foundry and 35s. furnace grades.

## BRITISH MARKETS.

### MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, March 18.

The "Manchester Guardian Commercial" writes:—The one achievement of the period under review has come rather late. Last week trade with India fell away entirely owing to the incidence of the important Hindu festival of Holi, and this, combined with a lack of enterprise in other important markets, gave the Manchester Exchange an appearance of depression which has not been seen very often in recent years. Were it not that the average manufacturer is fairly well provided with orders the state of the cotton trade would give cause for serious anxiety. The weight of exports during February affords no index of current trade activity, for those experts were ordered two and three months ago. The briskness of the demand during December gave rise to a good deal of optimism concerning the prospects of the cotton industry for 1925, but with the first quarter now drawing to a close these prospects are perceptably less rosy. In the first place cotton prices have risen without encouraging the demand to follow. In fact, buyers of cotton goods are still trying to assert their power to call the tune as against developments in the supply of raw material. In the second place the movement of goods into consumption has been most disappointing in the leading markets. Stocks have been piled up at the centres of distribution, but the retail demand has shown a poor response. This is particularly true of India and China, and the only markets in which the movement of goods has been satisfactory are Egypt, Central Africa, North Africa, and South America. These markets have done a good deal to maintain prices in Lancashire, but they do not absorb a sufficient volume of goods to fill the gap which is left by the Far Eastern markets. From this it follows that unless India and China show some signs of recovery the year 1925 is going to be as bad as its predecessors in the matter of trade.

Buiness there will be, in spasms, but the struggle will be difficult. Under the circumstances it is satisfactory to report that the Indian demand is putting on new strength. Since the Holi festival ended last Thursday there has been a gradual development of inquiry for goods in Manchester, until by Tuesday the whole market was alive to the movement. The normal summer demand for cotton clothing in India still remains to be supplied, and the Indian dealer has for some time past been paying more attention to prices than to delivery dates. He has possibly been deceived by the size of the stocks lying at the chief ports into thinking that piece goods are in ufficient supply on the spot to meet all possible requirements. However, there is now some prospect of extensive purchases. It has often been said that Grand National day is the ultimate limit for this spring buying on the part of India, and the saying may be proved true for yet another year. So far, of course, most of the offers that have been received are sadly out of range, but, taking all things into consideration, Manchester prices are tempting in several lines. The demand runs strongly on dhooties, and early deliveries can be effected in that department. Light bleached goods are also receiving attention, and, although Calcutta is he centre of recovery, at least one good transaction in bleaching jacconets has been recorded with Madras. Given a certain moderation on the part of the raw cotton markets, there is now a fair prospect of buying on the part of India. While these negotiations have been proceeding the agitation in India for the abolition of the Excise duty on cotton cloth has been entirely ignored in Mancnester.

The turn of events in China has been in the opposite direction, and the trade situation has deteriorated. The upcountry demand has fallen away, and inquiries from Shanghai are only too seldom met with. Auction results have been disappointing, but the decline in local quotations is a seasonal development. A disturbing feature is the revelation that stocks of Japanese dyed goods are unduly heavy in Shanghai. Java and Singapore have accounted for a moderate trickle of orders, and at the beginning of last week Egypt was buying freely of the better qualities of Manchester shirtings. This, however, is a speculative trade which affords no indication of the general position in Egypt. West African trade is now dying down into an affair of sorting-up orders, but South America and the Continent are fairly active. The home trade is also the mainstay of several individual manufacturers, although bulk requirements for the summer have now apparently been placed. New business with the United States is scarce, and this section of the trade tis chiefly occupied with the danger of cancellations.

The yarn market is quiet and even depressed. The recovery of Indian cloth demand is being felt, but spinners are unwilling to make the sacrifices which would render current offers acceptable. The demand of the operatives for some compensation for underemployment needs attention, and the ethics of the short-time movement are once more being reviewed. Fortunately the export demand is not quite dead and important negotiations are once more proceeding with Russia. Germany is also in the market for British yarns, and some business has been done in extra hard twist for the Levant. In the Egyptian section the chief considerations have been the dramatic rise in the price of Sakellaridis and the steady increase of unemployment amongst weavers. Nevertheless there is still some difficulty in arranging early delivery of the finer qualities of doubling weft. Some fair transactions have taken place in sewing-thread counts made from Uppers, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for spinners of the finest yarns to compete with the development of substitutes.

### JUTE.

Dundee, March 18.—The raw material prices still control the market. Within the last month they have risen £4, included in which figure are further additions this week. The continued strength of jute has resulted in yarn being dearer and in cloth quotations

(Continued in Col. 5.)

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## Engagements

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10.

Banks closed: Good Friday.
The S.S. "Razmak" sails at 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 11.

Bank closed: Easter.
The S.S. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

### MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

#### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 16 45 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 45 | 22 30 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 15 15 |
| Inter III Poona Express | 12 20 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Exp. | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Passenger | 21 40 | 8 30 |

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of land lines telegrams for Persia are subject to delay, and can only be accepted to await restoration.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P & O Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 2nd instant left Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 4th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "M. V. Asuka Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 3rd instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 13th idem.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday, the 10th inst. same day.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore China and Japan per S.S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 9th instant.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per S.S. "Golconda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 10th instant.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The 10th April, 1925, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Good Friday" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G.P.O. for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday, the 11th April, 1925:—

Unregistered correspondence upto 10 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for United Kingdom only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcel upto 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money Order upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Office.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th April, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 6th April, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 8, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 3, deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 103.
Total mortality this day last year 96.

### UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a discourse on "Katha Upanishad" at Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 7-30 a.m. The class is open to the public.

### BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspises of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. K. P. Kamat M.C.P.S., on "Small-pox" to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Chumbar Chawl at Currey Road.

### BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A Draught Tournament open to members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held during this month. Entries will close on Wednesday (8th inst.) and the games will commence from April 12th. Intending competitors are requested to see the rules of the Tournament put upon the Brotherhood Notice Board.

### HAJ COMMITTEE.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Haj Committee, Bombay, for a term of two years commencing from the 1st January 1925:—Mr. Ebrahim Abdurrehman Alfazal, Haji Bachoo Ali, and Mr. Ismail Haji Kassam Rokadia.

### BHULESHWAR DISTRICT C. C.

This 'Samiti' has passed a resolution that all the members of the Council and other members should observe fasts on the 6th and on the 13th inst., as they are the first and last days of the National Week. Again they should spin on those days and the yarn thus spun will be handed over to the All-India Khaddar Board. The minimum quantity of of yarn should be 250 yards. Again on the 12th and 13th instant Khadi hawking work is to be carried on a large scale and all taking interest in 'Khaddar' are cordially invited to take part in it.

### AN EXPLANATION.

With reference to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's speech on Saturday last, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on the Assembly's work, he writes:—

It was not sufficient for the Independents to vote with us on points of principle alone e.g. against repressive legislation, it was further necessary that whenever Government disregarded the Assembly's vote by certification or restoration the resentment felt by the Assembly must be embodied in some tangible and active protest—and this the Indepedents have never done.

# CORONER'S COURTS.

### BURNT TO DEATH.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Nilkant Vasudeo Mandlik and Luxman Krishna, two of the victims of the fire that took place in Khetwadi on Sunday noon.

Dr. Y. V. Mandlik said that Nilkant was his younger brother and a fifth-year medical student. Nilkant lived in Harischandralaya, 8th Khetwadi Lane, where he had his study-room. Witness saw him alive on Sunday morning. In the noon he received information that his brother and another person were burnt in his room and that they were taken to Dr. Bhajekar's Hospital. When he went to the hospital both his brother and Luxman were conscious. They did not make any complaint against anyone. Witness had no reason to suspect foul play. Both his brother and Luxman died between 7 and 7-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Luxman, the other victim of the fire was a cook to Hari R. Joglekar a neighbour of Nilkant, the medical student. It appears that both Nilkant and Luxman were engaged in removing the soldered lid of a kerosine tin by placing live coals on the lid. All of a sudden the lid was opened and the tin caught fire. The fire immediately spread throughout the room. The clothes of Nilkant and Luxman caught fire and they raised an alarm. Before the neighbours could come to their assistance, the flames had spread to the roof.

A verdict of death due to shock following accidental burns was recorded.

### KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Lalchand Harjivan, a Hindu, aged 48 years, was crossing the railway lines at Chinchpoogly Station on Sunday, at 10-30 a.m. to go to the up-platform. At the same time a fast Up-local train was coming from Thana. The engine driver blew his whistle but the man continued crossing the line with the result that before the train could be pulled up, he was knocked down. His head was smashed and bled profusely. The train was stopped and the injured man was put into the brake van but he died on the way to Bombay.

At an inquest held over his body on Monday, a verdict of death due to injuries sustained by being knocked down by an engine of the G.I.P. Railway, while he was trespassing the lines was brought in.

### UNKNOWN PERSON'S FATE.

Death due to fracture of the base of the skull apparently caused by being run over by a motor car was returned by the jury at an inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu aged 21 years, found lying unconscious at Queen's Road, on March 29.

The evidence showed that Police Constable No. 937 was on duty at the junction of Churchgate Street and Queen's Road on March 29. At 8-45 p.m. a Parsi informed him that a man was lying unconscious at Queen's Road. He went to the spot and found the man badly injured and in an unconscious condition. He took him to the G. T. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries. The injured man could not give any information as he was unconscious all the while. No trace of the deceased's relatives could be had nor were any persons coming forward to narrate how the incident took place.

### ALLEGED ROBBING BY PATHAN.

Luxman Keshav Patole, a Telegraph peon No. 113 reports to the police that as he was going along Esplanade Road at 4-30 a.m. on Monday, he was followed and held up by a Pathan and a Mahomedan. One man held a knife before him while the other relieved him of his ear-ring and silver 'kargota' of the value of Rs. 130. The men then ran in the direction of Marine Lines.

### DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.

At about 1-30 p.m. on Sunday, a boy, Anaji Bhikoo, aged 7 years was playing in the compound of Mr. Kurwa, at Walkeshwar Road. The boy put his hand in a hole in the wall of the compound and was bitten on the right thumb. His father, who is a 'mali' applied 'chunam' to the bite. The hand grew worse and the boy died of the injuries. Dr. Satuer certified death due to snake bite.

### DEATH FROM SEPTIC POISONING.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Amir Alibhoy was held on Monday, when a verdict of death due to septic poisoning following injuries to his legs caused by a rash and negligent act of Kessarsingh Gurdatsingh was returned.

The evidence showed that the deceased was a coolie. On March 2, at about 12-45 p.m. Amir and other coolies were unloading bales from a lorry in the Alexandra Docks. After the lorry was unloaded the driver Kessarsingh drove the lorry towards the Tank Bunder. Amir, the deceased was standing on the right foot-board of the lorry. As the lorry approached the Dead End of the Railway lines, the deceased and a man next to the driver warned him to drive slowly and to keep to the left to avoid the Dead End of the Railway lines. But heedless of the warning Kessarsingh continued to drive his lorry with the result that Amir was crushed between the lorry and the Dead End. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He died on March 17.

### REPORTED THEFT OF BABY AUSTIN CAR

A Baby Austin car belonging to Sirdarsingh Sangasingh was stolen from the Cama Hospital on Sunday, at 4 p.m. The owner reported the matter to the police who traced the car at Carnac Bundar on Monday at 1 p.m. The police are making inquiries in the matter.

### "ALICE ADAMS" AT THE PATHE.

"Alice Adams," a screen adaptation of Booth Tarkington's novel is as noteworthy a film as it is a novel and its every day appeal will interest "movie fans." The scene begins in a small Indian town where live the Adams a poor, middle class family. Virgil Adams, the old father is an honest working man who earns a meagre salary and has to support a wife and two children, Walter and Alice. He and his family are buffets to snobbery for owing to their humble and financial status the parvenues of the city treat them with scorn and contempt.

The author in his novel has never resorted to neurotic realism or the over much exploited nestiness of high life and in effecting the transitory from words to pictures. Florence Vidor, the film star who enacts the part of Alice shows from her acting that nothing from the original is lost or slighted. As the heroine of the story Vidor is wholly admirable. She is natural and her movements are most effective.

Clande Gillingwater plays soundly the part of the old father. He is a splendid specimen of an unambitious and "satisfied with his lot" sort of a man and presents a quiet and pleasant picture of a much harrassed husband.

Margaret Mc. Wade as Mrs. Adams will please you vastly, though for all her unreasonableness and tyranny, you will like her. She accomplishes her part with address.

Walter, whose part is taken by Harold Goodwin acts well. His greed for what he cannot get leads him to incredible actions, thus causing the disgrace of his family.

# ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Re: The proposed Articles of Association to be amended, I appeal to the large number of Policy-holders and Shareholders that they should attend this meeting of the Oriental on 8th inst. and in their interests put the following questions to the Board:—

(1) Will the Chairman and the Directors be good enough to explain to us as to what prompted them to change the long standing good Articles of Association of the Company and under whose advice, instructions and suggestions this work of amendment of Articles of Associationwas taken up by them and under what ideas of benefits to be brought to the Policy-holders and Shareholders by the proposed amendment?

(2) Will the Chairman and the Directors be responsible to the Policy-holders and Shareholders, if the Company suffers in its progress by depriving the rights of voting of the Policy-holders enjoyed by them for the past 50 years and for which right alone a majority of them have considered it proper to insure their lives with the Oriental Life Company?—Yours, etc.,

Policyholder & Share-holder
of Oriental Company.

Bombay, 6th April, 1925.

# BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

### AMENDED REPORT ADOPTED.

The adjourned Third Ordinary General meeting of the Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd. was held on Monday, Mr. E. J. Bunbury presiding. At the suggestion of certain shareholders as mentioned in the Chairman's speech at the last meeting certain alterations were made in the Report and the Accounts of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1924. The Chairman then presented the amended Report with the following alteration amended Report with the following alterations for adoption. The alterations were as follows:—

(1) That the amount to be set aside to depreciation should be reduced from Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs; (2) That the amount to be written off against the underwriting commission in respect of the Debenture Stock Loan should be reduced from Rs. 1 lakhs to Rs. 25,000; (3) That a bonus of Rs. 45,900 should be paid to the employees of the Company in place of the proposed bonus of Rs. 20,000 to linemen and coolies only; (4) That a dividend of 2 per cent be paid to the shareholders, and that the balance to be carried forward should remain as originally proposed at Rs. 17,893-2-1; and (5) That the paragraph in the Report reading: "It has been necessary, during the year, to call up a further Rs. 10 lakhs of the Debenture Stock Issue, making a total of Rs. 70 lakhs called up" be deleted for the reasons given below:—

During the year it became necessary to call up a further Rs. 10 lakhs of the Debenture Stock Issue, making a total of Rs. 70 lakhs called up. It was suggested at the Meeting that this additional Rs. 10 lakhs of the Debenture Stock Issue, and also the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs, when issued should be offered in the first instance to the shareholders of the Company in accordance with the original circular letter from the Chairman to the shareholders of the 20th April 1922, and the Directors have been able to arrange with the Underwriters, by whom this sum of Rs. 10 lakhs of Debenture Stock was taken up under an agreement in that behalf with the Company to return that Stock to the Company to enable the Company to offer it in the first instance to the shareholders.

Dr. Kias in seconding the adoption of the amended Report and Statement of accounts, drew attention to the percentage of working expenses to nett income which was shown as 48.6 per cent for the year under Report. Dr. Kias remarked that the figure was not a correct one in as much as the interest of Rs. 5,26,894-2-0 on the Debenture Loan which ought to be really included in the working expenses was not included as such. Taking the interest into account the working expenses amounted to 70 per cent of the nett income which was 10 per cent in excess to the previous year's working expenses viz 60 per cent. The working expenses said Dr. Kias had risen instead of being reduced as was promised when the automatic system was introduced for which the Debenture Loan was raised. He wanted to know what steps were taken or were about to be taken to reduce the working expenses. He further wanted to know whether it was a fact that some engineers were retained for working the automatic system and whether there was an increase of Rs. 4,000 a month in salaries of the superiors staff. Surely it was high time that they set themselves to reduce the expenses of the Company. Already the subscription was considered too high by the public as a result of which there was a falling off in the number of their subscribers.

"DEBENTURE LOAN SUPERFLUOUS."

Mr. S. R. Bomanji agreed with Dr. Kias that the figure of percentage of working expenses to the nett income was a wrong figure It was an attempt to mislead the shareholders. As pointed out by Dr. Kias the working expenses instead of being reduced had increased and they would thus see that the Debenture Loan of Rs. 75 lakhs was superfluous in as much as the promised reduction in their working expenses had not materialized. Mr. Bomanji expressed regret that Sir Victor Sassoon, the Chairman of the last meeting was not present. He wanted to know on what principle the Board appointed him as the Chairman. Sir Victor Sassoon held only 20 shares in the Company and it was only as a money lender that Sir Victor was there as their Chairman. It was certainly not businesslike on the part of the Board of Directors to so hand over the Company hand and foot to Sir Victor Sassoon who represented the money lenders in his capacity as one responsible for raising the Debenture Loan. A chairman ought to be the guardian of the shareholders' interests. Mr. Bomanji wanted to know what part of the Debenture Loan was subscribed by the shareholders and what part was underwritten.

CRITICISM ANSWERED.

Mr. Bunbury, the Chairman in answering Dr. Kais observed that it was perfectly true that if the interest on Debenture Loan were included in the working expenses the percentage would be 70 per cent. It was a high figure but it could be explained away easily when they knew that there were 4,000 unfulfilled applicants on their lists when the Loan was raised and which failed to materialize when the automatic system was introduced. More over at present a greater part of their new plant was not in working order and that was why the percentage of working expenses was unusually high. When the full plant would be in working order, they hoped to reduce their expenses and more than cover the interest on the Debenture Loan. The Chairman did not agree that the interest on Debenture Loan should be included in the working expenses. The working expenses ought to be considered on their own merits. As regards the high rate of subscription the Chairman said the Board was as anxious as the shareholders to reduce the rates and he hoped that when the working expenses would be reduced they would certainly be in a position to lower the rate of subscription. Continuing the Chairman said that Dr. Kias was right when he said that there were 2 engineers engaged on the automatic system.

To Mr. Bomanji's questions, the Chairman said that Rs. 16 lakhs of the Debenture Loan was subscribed by the shareholders. As to the remarks regarding Sir Victor, the Chairman feared that he would not be able to answer Mr. Bomanji. The Chairman requested Mr. Bomanji to drop the matter as it was of a personal nature as the Chairman himself had a hand in electing Sir Victor to the Chair. Moreover it was perfectly within Mr. Bomanji's as well as the shareholders' rights to turn out Sir Victor or the Board at the next election if they so desired.

Dr. Kias:—"Is it a fact that about 50 girl clerks were engaged in the place of 17 male clerks who were dismissed? If so I would like to know whether it is a step towards reducing their working expenses?"

The Chairman:—"That is so Dr. Kias."

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the Report which was unanimously carried.

A dividend of 2 per cent was then declared.

The retiring Directors Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau were again elected.

Messrs. A. F. Furgusson and Co. and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. were appointed as auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

# MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN BOMBAY.

### 527 CANDIDATES FOR JUNIOR CLERK'S POST!

An article in the March (1925) issue of of the "Labour Gazette" (Bombay) deals with the data furnished to the Labour Office by a private employer who had advertised for the post of a junior clerk and had received 527 replies in response to the advertisement. An analysis of the information obtained from these replies shows that there is a large proportion of persons not possessed of the lowest reasonable qualifications seeking clerical jobs and the extremely high proportion of matriculates who are without jobs. It is seen also that in proportion to the strength of their respective communities in the city, the Mussalmans are the least affected and the Christians the most affected by the shortage of the demand for clerical labour.

# UNEMPLOYED MILL WORKERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is most distressing to hear of the complete closing of the Dinshaw Petit Mills and the Hongkong Mills, throwing over four thousand innocent workmen on the street. It is rumoured that five more large mills will follow suit and the number of unemployed in that case will swell to twelve or fifteen thousand. Can the Citizens of Bombay afford to contemplate this impending calamity with equanimity?

The situation is a most perplexing one. To start relief funds is an obvious suggestion, but the time is now very bad for collections on a large scale. To feed thousands of workmen with their wives and children will mean a fortune.

Now, I have never been an enthusiastic admirer of the Charka and Khaddar, but I think here is an opportunity for our Nationalist Khaddar enthusiasts to put their ideas of large scale Khaddar production into practice. Most of the unemployed Mill-workers are expert spinners and weavers and will take to the Charka and the hand-loom as fish take to water. Of course the earnings by the Charka and the hand-loom will be very little, but it will at least help them to keep the pot boiling for some time until the mills reopen.

I should like to have the opinion of friends like Mr. B. F. Barucha (who apotheosises the Charka) on this suggestion.—Yours etc.

B. M. A. RAO.

# COST OF LIVING IN BOMBAY.

### RISE IN PRISES OF FOOD-GRAINS.

According to the Bombay Labour Office in February 1925, the general level of wholesale prices in Bombay was 73 per cent. above the level in July 1914 and the same as in the previous month. The index number for food-grains only was 152 as compared with 142 in the previous month.

In March 1925 the working class cost of living index number was 159, two points above the level of the previous month and on a par with January 1924. The weighted average of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the Cost of Living Index was 159 for all articles and 155 for food articles only.

SECURITIES.

The general level of quotations of 102 shares and securities was 148, thus showing an advance of one point as compared with the previous month. Government and Corporation securities remained steady while cotton mill-shares declined by one point. The remaining groups advanced in price.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

There were four industrial disputes in progress in the Presidency during the month Of these, three were due to the question of pay and one to personal grievances. The number of workpeople involved was 862 and the number of working days lost 3,070.

TRADE UNIONS.

The outstanding features of the quarter under review are (1) a decline in trade union membership in the Presidency of 1.25 per cent over the previous quarter; and (2) the continued complete absence of unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay.

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR.

In the "Labour Gazette" for March 1925 the results are published of an enquiry into certain matters affecting the comfort of the mill-operatives, recently conducted by the Labour Office. The points investigated were (1) distance of home from place of work (2) method of travelling between home and place of work; (3) method of taking mid-day meal; and (4) extent to which children below 7 years are left at home, and by whom looked after. The results show that the majority of workers live within easy distance of the place of work and that almost all perform the journey on foot; that about two-thirds of the operatives take their mid-day meal at home, while the remaining one-third bring their food from home and consume it in the mill premises; and that practically no children below 7 years are taken to the mill.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

### REORGANISATION OF DOCK LABOUR.

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay at their last weekly meeting unanimously passed a Resolution expressing their regret at the impending retirement of their colleague, Major General Sir Henry Freeland, Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and recording their appreciation of his valuable services as a Trustee during the last five years. Sir Henry Freeland leaves for England on April 11th.

The Trustees sanctioned the increase of 33 1/3 per cent in the Dock cranage charges referred to in the Budget Estimates published last month. With the additional hydraulic power and plant recently provided to bring the dock cranes up to their maximum working efficiency, the working costs averaged 48 per cent above the receipts and the increase in charges was, therefore, necessary to reduce the deficit.

The wharfage and extra fees leviable at the Bunders on the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation were revised so as to bring them on a par with the charges levied at the other Bunders. The wharfage charges on fresh fruits, vegetables, etc. landed at the Bunders were also revised in response to a representation from the merchants that the charge of 1½ annas per basket was unduly high. The charge was temporarily reduced to 1 anna.

Sanction was accorded to two appointments of Deputy Docks Managers in connection with which a report from the Docks Manager on the re-organisation of the Docks labour department was considered. The report stated that the whole of the Docks labour had been re-organised on a piece-work basis during the last year and working costs per ton of cargo had thereby been reduced by 3½ pies per ton as compared with 1923-24 and 1½ annas per ton with previous years. Opinions otained from the principal Steamship Agents were unanimous that a definite improvement in the efficience of the labour organisation had been effected during the past year.

# "HONOUR BRIGHT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I draw your attention to the editorial note in your issue of yesterday's date dealing with the Sukkur Barrage coal contract. You quote the statement made by the Hon. the General Member in the following terms: "the undertaking given and which has been fulfilled and will continue to be fulfilled was that the materials of India should be employed as far as possible, that is, subject to comparison of quality, guarantee and prices. In this case not only would the prices of the Indian article have been more, but neither quality nor guarantee of delivery were assured." You question the accuracy of the statement and add, "we are afraid there was some element of, let us say, exaggeration in his words." In support of this argument you quote an extract from "Commerce."

But if you will look at the quotation from "Commerce" again, you will find that its argument is based, not on the debate in the Council, which had reference to the tenders received and the tender accepted, but on quite a different point altogether, namely, that the coal was required at Sukkur and that if the freight from Karachi to Sukkur is added to the twenty-five rupees a ton,—the price of the accepted tender—and compared with the cost of Bengal coal delivered at Sukkur, the comparison is very much in favour of the Bengal coal so far as price is concerned.

The debate did not deal with this point at all. The statements made by the Chief Engineer and by Hon. the General Member were that the tenders were called for on the basis of delivery at Karachi, the storage of three months supply always at Karachi and a certain calorific value. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's statement therefore that the prices of the Indian article would have been more, and that neither quality nor guarantee were assured, is perfectly correct, and I do not think that the Editor of "Commerce" would say otherwise. His criticism of the General Member's speech as "incorrect" has reference only to the failure of the General Member to deal with the point of delivery at Sukkur instead of Karachi, but this is new point that was not raised in the debate and was not therefore dealt with in the speeches on behalf of Government.—Yours, etc.,

J. F. GENNINGS,
Director of Information.

Bombay, April 4.

# DINNER AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

A very interesting function took place last evening in the spacious mandap erected in the Congress House. It was a fitting conclusion of the splendid exhibition held in honour of the National Week and the opening ceremony of the Congress House. The Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. invited to a dinner all workers and volunteers. It was a sumptuous vegetarian dinner, most of the dishes having been prepared in Cocogem. Covers were laid for over 100 persons. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Naidu, who presided, Miss Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. A. M. Ansari, Babu Nirmal Chandra Chander, Messrs. Tairsee, Brelvi, V. A. Desai, Shuaib Qureishi, Chaganlal P. Nanavati, J. B. Patel, J. Erunza, Bapasola and others.

Mr. J. B. Patel in welcoming the guests said that the feast was organised to thank the volunteers with whose help he had always been able to carry out the most difficult tasks. He also thanked all the workers, who had made the exhibition a splendid success and the guests who had accepted the invitation to the evening's function.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in a characteristic speech proposed the toast of the volunteers. Speeches were then made by Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Tairsee, V. A. Desai, Shuaib Qureishi and J. Erunza, all of whom made appreciative references to the work done by the volunteers.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in her concluding speech thanked all workers and volunteers and said that the successful organisation of the Exhibition was a sufficient reply to the baseless charge that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was an inactive body.

# SPORTING NEWS

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

### ANOTHER DRAW.

The match between the Instituto Luso Indiano and the Eastern Telegraph attracted a poor crowd which was still further decreased after half-time. The class of hockey was not the standard expected in an advantage stage of the tournament and neither team has much hope of further progress. In each case the defence was too good for the attack and a goalless draw was the result after seventy minutes of play. Gonsalves and Sebastran showed up well for the Telegraphists while Ferrao did some smart tackling for the I. L. I. There was stiff hitting in mid-field but when the forwards entered the ring it is not an exaggeration to say that they could not hit the ball.

Play was of an even nature throughout both sets of forwards being sent back repeatedly. Wilfred did some fast runs on the left wing but his colleagues were too slow in gathering the passes with the result that Sebastran invariably got possession. Gonsalves started his forward line well and Williams on the right made much ground but his efforts to centre were clumsy in the extreme, the ball either going into touch or the whistle being blown for sticks. Just before half-time the same player led a raid which was stopped by Martin the ball going out to Peter who finished a good run with an excellent centre. All four of his colleagues swung out wildly at the ball and all four missed the perfect gift.

The Eastern Telegraphs took the ball down after the re-start but Robert rushed out and cleared amidst cheers. Two corners against the I. L. I. proved abortive. The I. L. I. forwards then rushed down, and Amarab was unfortunate in being fouled when a few yards from goal. Several corners were awarded to the I. L. I. for infringements in the ring and though Martin gave his forwards good opportunities they either missed the ball altogether or hit awry. A good combined movement by the Instituto almost materialised, Natividade clearing a difficult situation. The same player cleared twice soon after with hefty kicks. The Telegraphists got going and Cyril seemed certain of scoring, but Robert ran out smartly and blocked him. The ball returned to the other end where Peter hit the ball wide when in an excellent position. A few seconds before full-time Diogo put in a shot which was well saved by Natividade.

Extra time brought no deciding result although the Instituto should have scored at least one goal. They were almost wholly on the attack and it was only the hard hitting of Gonsalves which kept the goal intact.

Instituto Luso Indiano:—Robert; J. M. Pontes and A. Martin; L. Coutinho, Ferrao, and D. Pontes, Peter, Jacob, Amarab, Diogo and Wilfred.

Eastern Telegraph:—Natividade, Lewis and Gonsalves; Augustine, Sebastran and A. M. Coutinho, Williams, Cyril, Lobo, Havelock and Marshall.

Referees.—Messrs. Nagnorewala and Maloney.

### PARSI GYM. CRICKET FIXTURES, 1925.

'A' TEAM.

June 6 and 7—Practice Match.
June 13—Y. M. C. A. C. Club.
June 14—Fort Vijay C. Club.
June 20—Imperial Bank of India C. Club.
June 21—C. Rana's XI.
June 27—Sydenham College Gymkhana.
June 28—Baronet C. Club.
July 2—Wilson College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.
July 4—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana.
July 5—Liberal Cricket Club.
July 11—G. I. P. Athletic C. Club.
July 12—Gowd Saraswat C. Club.
July 18—Young Muslim C. Club.
July 19—Baronet C. Club (Return).
July 25—Killick Nixon C. Club.
July 26—Elphinstone C. Club.
August 1—Imperial Bank of India C. Club (Return).
August 2—Hindu Gymkhana.
August 4—Customs C. Club 11-30 a.m.
August 8—Sydenham College Gymkhana (Return).
August 9—Friends' Union C. Club.
August 12—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, 2-30 p.m.
August 15—St. Xavier's College Gymkhana (Return).
August 16—Islam Gymkhana.
August 22—B. B. & C. I. Railway Club.
August 23—New Hindu C. Club.
August 29—"Times of India" C. Club.
August 30—Elphinstone C. Club (Return).
September 5—Bombay Improvement Trust C. Club.
September 6—New Hindu C. Club (Return).
September 12—Mackinon Mackenzie C. Club.
September 13—Friends' Union C. Club (Return)
September 14—Persian C. Club 11.30 a.m.
September 19—Young Muslim Sporting C. Club.
September 20—Hindu Gymkhana (Return).
September 26—B. B. C. I. Ry. C. Club (Return)
September 27—Islam Gymkhana (Return).

B TEAM.

June 6—Practice Match.
June 7—Practice Match.
June 13—Young Friends' C. Club.
June 20—The Hind Sawak C. Club.
June 27—The Maharashtra Young Cricketers.
July 4—16 Stars C. Club.
July 11—B. B. C. I. Ry. C. Club.
July 18—Bharda New High School XI.
July 25—Islam Gymkhana 'B' Tea
August 1—St. Xavier's College
August 2—Crescent Sports Cl
August 8—Bombay Gymk
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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1925.

## BAD FOR ALL.

An eminent Simla friend, who is very much in the swim of things, asks us to make enquiries about a new development in the sphere of publicity. We feel somewhat handicapped because of the mighty elements involved in the confabulations. A big news agency proposes to widen the limits of its service and influence, and in order to simplify references to that body and at the same time properly to cloak its identity, we venture to use the name of Reuter in the course of this article. On the general principle of our contention, even if Reuter's were really the offenders, the argument would be found genuine. We are informed that this agency which supplies news to daily journals would like to do its bit in the courts of Indian rulers. At present the Associated Press gets a subsidy every year from the Government, a sum very much under a a lakh but rather above half-a lakh of rupees; some say it is not a subsidy but a proper return for the distribution of a few news-slips to certain select officials who enjoy a roaring income. That, however, is a polite explanation of the sportsman's device of throwing a small fish to catch a big one, and as long as the money is paid we shall not quarrel over the terminology of the receipt The present idea of Reuter is to distribute news to the ruling princes as in the case of newspapers. If a journal pays a thousand rupees a month for a common service, their highnesses will also be invited to pay a thousand per head in return for all the benefits of direct service and quick delivery. If the scheme matures, subscription to the service will be looked upon as a test of culture and world outlook among the princes. There are, we believe, 700 substantive princes in India while of the ancillary orders there is no number. Subscription to Reuter's may become as fashionable as getting photographed beside defunct lions enormous in length and terrible in ferocity. Let us assume that the suitors (they are very active now) for the favour of the Viceroy in this business succeed and consider the evils of such a monopoly of service by Reuter's among the ruling princes.

In the first place, the proposition involves a serious evasion of the intentions of the Post and Telegraphic Department in framing the system of press-rebates. Press-telegrams are accepted at a cheap rate on principles of public policy. Correspondents give their message in order that it may be broad-casted through newspapers. It is an educative concession. We have not so far come across any riddle-maniac who asks "Why is a ruling prince like a newspaper?" In fact, the two cannot be compared. Nevertheless the present idea is that Reuter's should take advantage of press-rates and distribute directly to princes the sheaf of news they now like others see printed in the newspapers. Already press-telegrams cause a monetary loss to the State and the Telegraph Department ordains an increase of 3 per cent. to mitigate the deficit. In this, too, the mass-distributor of news like the Associated Press has the advantage of multiple addresses at the same spot. Of that we do not complain, but it is necessary to be clear that if the Simla correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" sends a special message to us we have to bear the charge ourselves while the A. P., which has a dozen local constituents, can spread the bill of a message on all and derive a cheaper average; all the same, the 3 per cent. increase is to be uniform as between the individual journal and the central distributor. In these circumstances, large news-agencies should be careful not to become a competitive element against private journals. If the scheme in hand is accepted and pushed among Indian States, it will encroach upon the legitimate province of Indian papers. Take the case of large States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda. If a paper now sells 300 copies a day in the Court, in Government offices, in the city and in the suburbs round the capital, it is because of the attraction of news as well as views. If Reuter's gives the news in advance it must affect the circulation of journals. It may be a "selfish" consideration but we put it that way without any over-refining apology. Like Othello no paper likes to see its occupation gone.

Besides the abuse of press-privileges and the illicit competition of a news-agency which should confine its services to journals, we would point out another pernicious possibility. If the scheme is passed there will be a tendency among the pushful young men of Reuter to go as special correspondents and as permanent representatives in the capitals of Indian States. There is nothing essentially monstrous about it. At the close of the last century a famous correspondent in Hyderabad was regarded as equal to the British Resident, so great was the reverence for the pen in those happy days. The prospect at present of a large army of gilded correspondents in all capitals under the same agency suggests the risk of a disagreeable tradition being set up. Our States are in divers conditions of growth, but the Princes are all proud of their stewardship and willing to be adjudged as most worthy. In the case of court-representatives, there is a distinct possibility of their zeal out-pacing their discretion, and when the whole thing is directed by a single organisation the hazards to truth become really formidable. Even with the limitations of a small service, the publicity-authorities up in Olympus have quietly assumed many powers of good and evil; they are by their position influential and they with whispering accent and sagacious demeanour exert their dignity like any budding chief secretary. The bid for power which our friend from Simla briefly describes thus involves many questions of policy and principle, and the danger is not imaginary. Negotiations are brisk and the Government may feel drawn by the temptation to get a single network of publicity linking the States and British India; and an organisation so favoured must find itself imperceptibly gliding into subserviency. If the matter is discussed at this stage, there is some hope of the whole scheme being stealthily withdrawn and even of the grievance usual upon premature discovery that nothing was meant. We have experience of questionable schemes being voluntarily retired through early publicity; they would say it was a mare's nest, a hoax and all that, but the good work would still be there. We would therefore, ask the Indian press to be vigilant if occasion for effective protest is found necessary, but a preliminary warning from all may exercise a salutary influence on the genius who projects this scheme of peaceful penetration in the Indian States.

## LABOUR AND INDIA.

In considering the article which Mr Lansbury has contributed to our columns and Col. Wedgewood's recent letter to Lala Lajpat Rai published in the "Hindusthan Times", it is essential to remember that Labour is no longer without a past to its debit in its treatment of India but that, like the two historic British parties, the path of its governance lies strewn with broken promises, deferred hopes, unfulfilled professions. These statements of two prominent Labour leaders—one an ex-Ministerialist who almost stumbled upon the *gadi* of the Grand Moghul and the other a free lance pronouncedly "Left" in his character—are remarkable less for what they embody than for the illumination they cast on the attitude of the Labour Party towards the Indian problem. The change in the temper and tone of this oblique and vapid platitudinising from the fervent approbations of the national demand for self-goverument or the enthusiastic asseverations of Labour's sincere desire to hasten its realisation is remarkable. We are not surprised to know from Col. Wedgewood that among the Labour Party, there is a feeling of bewilderment regarding India —"we do not," the Colonel pathetically pleads, "know what to do." This bewilderment and helplessness are not accidental but are the natural consequences of the vacillations, the misdemeanours and the betrayals of Labour while in office. Like the failure of its first Government, the present confusion and indecision of the Labour Party in its Indian policy is traceable not to political impotence but to moral bankruptcy.

For let us clear our mind of cant. These Labour leaders do not seek to explain and palliate Labour's inaction and self-suppression in respect of India on the apology popularised by the Indian Liberals that in the stale jargon of the British Press, Labour was in office, not in power; they do not even feel any need of explaining the glaring discrepancies between the pledges and conduct of Labour. Mr. Lansbury dwells on the classic ignorance of the British people regarding Indian conditions and demand. Labour at least had not this excuse of blissful ignorance since its Premier had visited India in official and non-official capacities while on its front bench were men who were not only acquainted with Indian aspirations first-hand but had publicly sympathised with them. If such a Government was unwilling even to attempt a reconciliation of nationalist India by any measure of reform, the fault lay not in any lack of informed knowledge, but in a feeling of diffused hostility prompted by national self-interest and imperial prestige. Those who wield vast political and economic power can never be "educated" to renounce their powers; resistance and struggle, not acquiescent co-operation and effete propaganda can succeed in evolving freedom. Col. Wedgewood, on the other hand, touches on this subject in a strangely light-hearted manner. "There is nothing much to attack opposite," he complacently observes; and remarks that any question by a Labour M. P. on the Bengal Ordinance or Indian policy provokes the immediate and unanswerable retort that it was a Labour Government that authorised the Ordinance and that failed to execute a liberal, not to say a radical, policy in India. Nothing to oppose, indeed! The legalised terror in Bengal has all the repressive subtleties of a martial law regime with none of its honesty: yet Labour that could repudiate Dyerism with indignant vehemence has no bold front to show to coercion because it has heavily compromised itself through acquiescence in its inception. Thus is the moral conscience of Labour blunted and governance conquers its conquerors But while Col. Wedgewood finds nothing worthy of opposition in the Tory policy, even though he confesses inconsistently enough that the administration of the India Office is imbued with the ideals of the Die-Hards, he fails to find any inspiration from the Nationalists in the Councils. We recollect that the Colonel himself was a staunch advocate of Council-entry at one time and energetically addressed communications to Congress leaders to alter their programme. Now that the programme is changed so that Lord Olivier himself has admitted the constitutional rectitude of the Swarajists tacities, the Colonel remains as disappointed as before. The Nationalists did not go to the Legislatures to provide inspiration for listless and insipid Labour leaders; really the Colonel should treat them as grown-up persons.

But the manner in which both Mr. Lansbury and Col. Wedgewood seek to side-track the fundamental issue of political freedom with Labour's effective denial of it makes an interesting study As a condition precedent to a revival of Labour's interest in India that it has lost —and how this interest has been choked by interests we know—the Colonel demands the formation of a Labour Party! Mr. Lansbury suggests the impossibility of knowing what "the *people* of India want"—the italicised term is meant to convey a doubt about the representative character of politicans that will meet with the approval of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. This fatuous attempt to create a false antithesis between the masses and the classes, in so far as their relation with the problem of Swaraj is concerned, is to carry Marxian principles beyond their sphere. For the central fact of the Indian policy is not so much the struggle between capitalism and socialism, but the struggle between national self-determination and economic imperialism. In so far, indeed, as the national protest is directed against domination and exploitation by industrially powerful countries, no true socialist, as Mr. Lansbury faintly perceives, can object to it. If Swaraj is a political problem for the classes, it is capable of being interpreted in economic terms for the masses. What is an issue of freedom and power to the one, is one of decent opportunities and amenities of life to the other; when for one Swaraj connotes the winning of political rights, for the other it signfies the abolition of economic degradation. When Pym and Hampden led the popular revolt against Charles I, the peasants and workers of England were not organised into trade-unions and conscious of their power; the recognition of the status of the masses has been the result of a long process of evolution dependent on national freedom, industrial autonomy, growth of literacy. If Germany conquered England, would Col. Wedgewood stand the plea of the Prussian Junker that he was preventing the exploitation of the British proletariat by their capitalists and landlords? When Col. Wedgewood glibly talks of nationalism being disliked by Labour and has the audacity to mention Bottomley's vulgar jingoism, he is talking sheer nonsense. The claim of a nation to govern herself—that of self-determination proclaimed by Labour itelf as its ideal—has nothing whatever to do with the aggressive and selfish nationalisms of the West. The internationalism of a socialist does not teach him to tolerate an international society for reciprocal aggrandisement even if it were dignified by the title of imperialism. But even this internationalism is an aspiration, not a fact. Mr. Lansbury speaks about the relationship of the masses of Europe with the masses of India and preaches brotherhood. We reciprocate the wish but we would observe that the chains that bind Asia and Africa are fashioned by the masses of Europe; the well-being and prosperity of Labour in Europe rests on the grim fact of the exploitation of weaker peoples of the world and they will disappear the moment these races come into their own. If Labour in the West is prepared to sacrifice its material gains for a spiritual kinship, so much the better. But the choice lies with it and until it has been made, it is wise to refrain from mutual adulation that is as shallow as it is premature.

## Notes of the Day.

### The French Crisis.

The financial plight in which the French Treasury finds itself, faced as it is with heavy and immediate liabilities and with a political upheaval that, as in the past, may be fatal to the Herriot Cabinet, is the direct outcome of the short-sighted and disastrous fiscal policies pursued by successive French Governments. Like the Tsarist Government of old, Republican France in post-war years has succeeded in meeting by incessant borrowing her inflated military expenditure and her loans to her militant sattelities, like Poland, in Eastern Europe. Only in February last, she borrowed, a second time in six months, nearly a hundred million dollars from America and M. Violette, the reporter of the budget law, has estimated that for the coming year 19,000,000,000 francs are to be devoted simply for the service of debts. No wonder the Treasury feels panicky when many milliards of short-term loans are maturing in summer and the note issue of the Banque de France are hardly sufficient for the purpose. Equally vicious has been the French habit of entertaining false illusions regarding the fabulous amounts to be obtained from the German Reparations which were to serve as the Golden Fleece. Hoping thus to postpone the evil day by reckless borrowing and to screw up Germany by occupations and sanctions, the French have refused to tax themselves. The unusual spectacle of a Premier opposing his Finance Minister in the Senate was due to the suggestion of the latter about a fresh note issue and new taxation particularly on incomes. M. Herriot who is well-known for his aversion to both these—he defeated M. Poincare on the inflation issue—has manfully proposed a capital levy instead. If the Cabinet survives this radical proposal dropped by British Labour and rejected by a Swiss referendum, it will be a unique experiment in fiscal reform; but it is too much to expect. Capital levy has been dropped in favour of a compulsory loan.

### Doing His Duty.

We publish in another column a short communication from Mr. J. F. Gennings, Director of Information, regarding our comment on the Sukkur Barrage coal contract. Mr. Gennings does not appear to be quite at home in his subject, and we do not see the drift of his argument. Our point was that the coal required for consumption at the Sukkur Works could have been obtained cheaper from Bengal and that Government were misled in the selection of tenders. The quotation we gave from "Commerce" bears out the contention and Mr. Gennings has not attempted to question the facts adduced. He however imagines there is room for a dialectical score and enlightens us on the obvious: "But if you will look at the quotation from "Commerce" again, you will find that its argument is based, not on the debate in the Council, which had reference to the tenders received and the tender accepted, but on quite a different point altogether, etc., etc." We have complied with Mr. Gennings suggestion to read "Commerce" again and we do not see the force of importing the expression "quite a different point altogether." Neither "Commerce" nor we based the agitation exclusively on the Council debate, a fact which must have been patent to Mr. Gennings if he had followed the press criticisms which preceded the Council debate. It is no use telling us of "delivery at Karachi" as the vital point in a controversy which forced the subject on the attention of the Council. The Chief Engineer gloried in the allegation that he had saved one lakh by accepting Transvaal coal while really the Government lost Rs 2½ lakhs. More lakhs may be saved by Mr. Harrison if solemnly he prescribes delivery at Aden or Socotra in future. Mr. Gennings is possibly anxious to prove that in the Council episode Government came out well, though they did not "deal with" all the points exhaustively. To fortify Mr. Gennings, let us tell him that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's pseudologistic reply to Mr. Swaminarayan did not elicit any supplementary question; crushing, annihilating, he may infer! All this is childish make-believe, and we would tell Mr. Gennings that his advocacy touches the point nowhere and that he does not know to distinguish between frills and fundamentals. If it is within his purview to give information and ghostly advice to Government—even as he does with the public—he would do well to add that Government should put him up only when there is a decent case to defend. Mr. Gennings high sense of duty seems to have nagged him into writing a justification foreign to the issues.

### The Bombay Port Trust.

While the Bombay Port Trust proceeds to tackle the problem of retrenchment, we do hope the trustees will not overlook causes of waste which have hardened into vested interests. The Trust officials operate eight miles of railway at stupendous cost. It is said that if the pay of the big bosses for four years were piled up in rupees the cost would work out at the rate Rs. 1200 per inch of the line. Why not hand the administration over to the G. I. P. Railway and attract more of the traffic that now goes almost by compulsion to motor-lorries? In the second place, there is room for economy in the Labour Department which now suffers from an excess of lordly mandarins. If the resistance of vested interests is too severe for reform, consideration should be given to the proposal of sacking the lot and handing it over to a Labour Contractor. The Dock Department will be doing a great service to the merchants if the number of functionaries is reduced and more efficiency obtained. Now there are too many assistant managers who by the sheer excess of numbers add to delay by well-intentioned complications. The Bombay Port Trust and its proceedings have enjoyed the advantage of holy secrecy too long and if reform is not prompt the public will be left free to construe the doings of the Board without any lenient regard for prestige. The shelter of privacy is the greatest encouragement for extravagance at the top and cheese-paring oppression at the bottom.

## OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

XII*

In the last article we came to the end of what I shall call the fourth stage of currency manipulations with 30th September 1924. We also saw what the programme of the Finance Member was about pumping out supplies of Currency and pumping them in when needed. Let us now trace the changes on the Reserve from 30th September 1924 to say 28th February, 1925, which I shall call the 5th and last stage.

| Date | Silver | Gold | Securities in India | Securities in Eng-land | Total Issue |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924. | | | | | |
| 30th Sept. | 85.62 | 22.32 | 57.31 | 14. | 179.2 |
| 31st Oct. | 86.53 | 22.32 | 57.12 | 15. | 180.9 |
| 15th Nov. | 85.43 | 22.32 | 57.12 | 16. | 180.9 |
| 7th Dec. | 83.80 | 22.32 | 57.12 | 17. | 180.2 |
| 31 Dec. | 80.76 | 22.32 | 57.12 2.—E | 17. | 179.9 |
| 1925. | | | | | |
| 7th Jany. | 80.15 | 22.32 | 57.12 2.—E | 20. | 181.3 |
| 22nd Jany | 78.45 | 22.32 | 57.12 1.—E | 20. | 181.8 |
| 7th Feby. | 76.56 | 22.32 | 57.12 6.—E | 20. | 182.0 |
| 22nd Feby. | 75.58 | 22.32 | 57.12 8.—E | 20. | 183.0 |
| 22nd March | 76.28 | 22.32 | 57.12 8.—E | 20. | 183.7 |

It will be seen from the above that the Authorities had to give up their idea of reducing the supplies of Currency by crores by payment to the Secretary of State of £10 million (i.e. Jevons method No. 1) as had been originally intended and foreshadowed in the Finance Member's speech. On the contrary the position was found to be so stringent that they were compelled by the force of circumstances to provide additional supplies of 8 crores from the Emergency issue and 6 crores by issue of currrency against deposit sterling. The experience of the past two seasons should have shown the authorities that further manipulation to curtail supplies of currency and push up Exchange through such curtailment was at least inadvisable.

### High Bank Rate.

How short the market was of the necessary supplies of currency and how serious the position was considered to be, not only by the Indian commercial community but even by the European Commercial community can be better appreciated from a very strongly worded representation made to the Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In a letter addressed to the Finance Department and dated 16th July, 1924, the Committee of this Chamber referred to the very high Bank Rate and the very low percentages of the Cash Balances of the Imperial Bank of India. They then went on to say that the Rate had to be raised to such high levels in order to secure the only available supplies of additional currency through the Emergency Currency provisions of the Paper Currency Act. They further emphasised the fact that the Rate had to be kept at 8 per cent. for an abnormally long period, because of the difficulty experienced by Government in withdrawing the additional Currency from circulation.

The Bengal Chamber then go on to explain that the system of an Emergency supply, which had been provided for by Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act had been designated to meet the seasonal demand for Currency, that it enabled the seasonal demand to be supplied as occasion arose, and that the additional currency was withdrawn from circulation as

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 26th, 30th ultimo and 3rd instant.

# A HAND OF FRIENDSHIP FROM ENGLAND.

## "HAVE PATIENCE WITH OUR IGNORANCE."

## OFFER OF HELP TO ORGANISE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS.

### BY GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P.

(EDITOR OF "LANSBURY'S LABOUR WEEKLY.")

Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle."*

The peoples of India and Britain during the past hundred years have been closely connected by ties of commerce and government. There has, however, been no relationship between the masses of Britain and the masses of India; in fact, few Indians visit our shores and, relatively speaking, fewer still of the common people of Britain ever see India. In saying this I am, of course, excluding officials and soldiers. Consequently, although the British working classes are now responsible for the proper treatment of the people of India, they are for the most part quite ignorant as to the conditions of life under which the three hundred millions of human beings in that great country live. India is but a word to most Britons, as also is Britain to the Indian people.

IGNORANCE OF INDIA'S DEMANDS.

Although this is true of the mass of our people, there is in this country and in our Parliament a growing number of men and women who, sincerely desirous of doing their duty by their Indian fellow citizens, spend a great deal of time trying to understand the social, political and industrial problems of life which in India call for solution. In this work of investigatiton, those of us who take a keen interests in Indian affairs are greatly helped by visitors from India, people like M. N. Roy and his wife, those brave disinterested Socialists who live lives of turmoil, danger and difficulty striving to serve their people. Lajpat Rai, Dr. Annie Besant, Professor George Arundale, Mr. Sastri and many others, in addition to public officials and high servants of the State, bring before us varying aspects of the problems the British democracy is called upon to solve. Much as we learn from all these, there are few among us who are able to say with any degree of certainty that we know what the *people* of India want.

WESTERN EXPLOITATION.

We understand clearly that in spite of all the efforts of our beloved friend Gandhi, Western commercialism with all its sordid horrors is surely fastening its grip on portions of the country and upon large groups of the people. We also know that so-called religious differences sometimes cause riots and bloodshed; and we know all that is vocal in India cries aloud for Swaraj, or Home Rule. Up till the other day nobody had said exactly what was meant by Home Rule. Now we have received in this country a set of proposals put forward by a conference held in India which goes to show that if the British Parliament is wise enough to give heed, the people of India may be sent forward, many steps forward, on the road to absolute self-government and peace.

CONVENTION BILL THE ONLY SCHEME KNOWN.

We understand the need which exists for starting the new constitution by re-establishing the village commune. All true self-government starts with the individual and from him spreads to village, township and city; but before these proposals can be intelligently discussed on this side, very much propaganda work must be done. There need be no doubt at all as to what the British people will do once they understand. We who are engaged in this work are but few in number; in addition we are handicapped because we are British and the shoe does not pinch us as it does our brothers in India. India must send lots of more missionaries to these shores and they should come determined to work and efficiently equipped for the work.

MUTUAL AID.

I have no faith in those who say India can work out her own salvation unaided and alone. She needs us and we need her. It may be said Britain needs the wealth of India more than India needs the organising skill and domination of Britain. Domination is abhorrent to me. I want not a forced unity but a unity as among equals. The world gets smaller every day owing to the annihilation of space. If the resources of India are to be developed, we may be quite sure that this will eventually mean the entry of India into the world's markets as a competitor with the nations of Western Europe. There will be no peace, no harmony, when this situation arises. Westerners cannot and will not allow their standard of life to be pulled down and wrecked simply to enable sets of grasping, greedy capitalists to wax fat at the expense of millions of poor people, whom they may grind down to the lowest level of subsistence in order to build up huge profits.

What, after this, have I, a Britisher friend of India, to say to my comrades and friends in all parts of the great Indian dominions? Simply this let us each agree that we are, despite the colour of our skins, brothers and sisters and as such let us strive to evolve or think out the sort of social industrial organisation which will enable us to overcome all economic difficulties and establish true co-operation between two great nations. To this end the British Trade Union Movement must help our Indian brothers in their great task of organising trade unions. We know how hard and difficult a job this is, but we also know that as we have overcome these difficulties, so also will our brothers in India overcome them. But they need help, and must ask us to give it to them. The great British Trades Union Congress would willingly send out organisers to help if they are invited to do so.

A FRESH START.

As to pure and simple politics: speaking for myself, I am in favour of and would give support to every effort made on behalf of true Home Rule for India. The Montague-Chelmsford reforms should be scrapped at once. Dyarchy has failed; further full and complete powers should be given the local legislatures. At the centre, Indian opinion should be called in and all the rights of the Viceroy to certify legislation over the heads of elected representatives should be abolished. The amount of money spent on the army should be reduced so that much more should be spent on education and other social services. India herself should raise her own defensive forces and organise them. The iniquitous salt tax which is a tax on food should be either abolished or considerably reduced. There is a lot more which could be done now, if only good will on both sides is allowed to have its way, but good will without deeds is useless: "Show me thy works" says the psalmist, "and I will show you your faith." Let us remember we live in deeds not words.

Nobody denies that we Britishers have done lots of evil in India, but as evil and good are always mixed we have done good also. No Indian will ever forget the great Lawrence and few of my age will forget Ripon. To-day, though none of us desire India to separate from Britain, there are very few if any in the Labour Movement who would desire to hold India by sheer force of arms. We Socialists want India united to us in the bonds of common fellowship and humanity. We desire only that together we should strive to lead the world in the bonds of fraternity. There is no future for individuals or nations who build their lives and future on force and violence. Therefore, in writing this letter. I do so in the hope that India will have patience with our ignorance and faith in our good will; that she will send her gifted sons to this country to give us knowledge what she wants. When this is done, I am certain both great nations will march together, conquering evil and building up a union of brotherhood which will lead the world to peace.

GEORGE LANSBURY.

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## NO CAPITAL LEVY.

### BUT COMPULSORY LOAN.

### NEW FINANCIAL MEASURES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 6.

Ministerial deliberations in the week-end have assisted in the crystallisation of new financial measures, which will, probably, be placed on the table in the Chamber, to-morrow.

"Le Matin" gives a gist of M. Demanzie's proposals indicating substitution of a compulsory loan for capital levy. The public will be appealed to make a voluntary return of individual fortunes, but, in the event of failure of the voluntary plan, Government will take steps to enforce accurate returns. It is stated that the loan will bear interest at four per cent.—Reuter.

## M. MILLERAND.

### JOINS REPUBLICAN GROUP.

PARIS, April 6.

M. Millerand intimates his joining the Republican Union group in the Senate, of which M. Poincare is also a member.—Reuter.

## IF HE WERE DEFEATED.

### HERRIOT TO APPEAL TO COUNTRY.

PARIS, April 5.

M. Millerand has been elected to the Senate for the department of Seine in the first ballot having secured an absolute majority over the governmental candidate M. Autrand and several others including Socialists. According to newspapers members of the Left Democratic group oppose the Vatican compromise and also capital levy to which rural Radical deputies are also opposed. M. Demonzie is said not to favour capital levy, but only unvexatious measures which would bring in arrears of tax on war profits. Opinion is expressed that the differences in viewpoints between M. Demonzie and M. Herriot may lead to a clash on Tuesday.

In a speech at a banquet given by the Democratic party in his honour at Fontainbleau attended by 30,000 guests M. Herriot declared that rather than bow to the wishes of wealthy interests who desired to govern the country he would appeal to the country and let the people fully examine the situation and judge for themselves. This is understood to mean that M. Herriot if defeated on the financial question will ask for a dissolution of the Chamber and fight an election on the financial policy, possibly some form of capital levy.

M. Herriot in the course of a fighting speech denounced the audacity of those who blamed the present Government for France's financial difficulties and showed that when he took office France's liabilities were 278 milliard francs exclusive of foreign war debts. This crippled the country's full freedom either in home or in foreign policy. He then warmly defended the Government's policy of restoration of a sound finance.—Reuter.

## EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

### MEHEMED ALI'S DEATH.

SAN REMO. April 5.

Mehemed Ali, ex-Shah of Persia and the father of the present Shah, died last night of heart failure at his residence Villa San Michele. The body will be taken to Teheran. The Shah is expected here from Paris.—Reuter.

### EX-SHAH'S CAREER.

The Ex-Shah, Mohamed Ali Mirza, ascended the throne of Persia in January, 1907, at a very critical juncture in the history of his country. There was widespread discontent in Persia at this time owing to misgovernment, and the financial bankruptcy of the State. In 1905 partly owing to the example shown by the revolutionary parties in Russia, this discontent had taken the form of a demand for representative institutions. On the 5th August 1906, the then Shah, Muzaffar-ud-din, had issued a rescript in which he undertook to form a national council

(Continued on next page.)

## TARAKESHWAR AGAIN!

### TEMPLE LOCKS BROKEN.

### NOTICES UNDER SEC 107.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

A breach of peace was apprehended at Tarakeshwar yesterday when a barricade was put up in front of the temple by the Congress people presumably with a view to prevent the Receiver from entering the temple but the barricade was later on removed. It is alleged that the temple locks were broken and that trouble is brewing between the Mahant's men and the Congress people. Notices have been issued on certain people to show cause why they should not be bound under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code to keep peace.—A. P.

## CASE AGAINST DR. P. C. G. ROY.

### DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The District Magistrate of Alipur to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. Protap Chunder Guha Roy, Swarajist, was charged with sedition. It was alleged the accused delivered two speeches at Shambazar Square north Calcutta, containing seditious statements.

Counsel for the accused submitted that the prosecution case rested on the shorthand notes in Bengali which were unreliable, that the accused was not given proper trial as the privilege of trial by jury was denied to him, and that inadmissible evidence was allowed to go in records.

The defence argument had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.


## OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD DAILY.

### "CHRONICLE'S" PRESENT CIRCULATION.

The present daily sales of the "Bombay Chronicle" exceed 10,000 and there is a steady rise in circulation. The circulation figures are being examined by a well-known Indian firm of auditors whose certificate will be available for publication within a few weeks.


## COUNCIL OF STATE.

### TO BE DISSOLVED AFTER AUTUMN SESSION.

SIMLA, April 6.

The following press communique has been issued here:—It is probable that the Council of State will be dissolved at the conclusion of the autumn session and that a general election will take place after a short interval. Orders for the preparation of fresh electoral rolls have already been issued for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce constituency and Burma constituencies. For other constituencies fresh rolls will not be prepared, but it will be open to persons interested to apply for a direction under sub-rule (6) of rule 9 of the Council of State Electoral Rules, for the amendment of the existing roll.—A. P.

## POLAND SUBMITS TO RUSSIA.

### CONSUL AT MINSK WITHDRAWN.

MOSCOW, April 5.

The Rosta agency announces that in conformity with the Soviet's demand the Polish consul at Minsk has been withdrawn.—Reuter.

## GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

### HINDENBURG NOT A CANDIDATE.

BERLIN, April 6.

General Hinderburg has declined to stand as a candidate for the Presidency and Doctor Jarres is once again the candidate of the Nationalist combine and his nomination is expected shortly.—Reuter.

## BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

### SOCIALIST GAINS THROUGHOUT.

BRUSSELS, April 6.

The outstanding feature of the elections hitherto is the Socialist gains throughout the country. The Catholics have also advanced and the Liberals are apparently the principal sufferers. In both the cases definite results are not yet available.—Reuter.

# COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

## "PHANSE AT BOTTOM OF CONSPIRACY."

## BAWLA ACCUSED MAKE NO STATEMENT.

### PETITION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

On Monday charges against all the accused in the Bawla murder case were framed and they were all committed to the High Court Sessions to take their trial. Mr. Velinker for the accused intimated to the Court that as soon as he received a copy of the charges, he would send a petition to H. E. the Viceroy for the transfer of the case. Mr. Jungalwala for the first accused presented an application for transfer and requested His Worship to put it on record.

The charges against the accused are principally criminal, conspiracy under Section 120-B of I. P. C. the object of the conspiracy being the kidnapping one Mumtaz Begum for the purpose of illicit intercourse. Under this main head of conspiracy come other charges, viz:—the attempt of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum with the object above specified, the murder of Mr. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and the charge of causing grievous hurt to Mumtaz Begum and Mathew. A separate charge is the attempt to murder Lieut. Saegert under Section 307 I. P. C. and the causing of grievous hurt to him under Section 324 I. P. C.

Under the second group of charges accused are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, the common object of which was to kidnap Mumtaz Begum from British India and the committing of the murder of Mr. Bawla and attempting to murder Lt. Saegert in the prosecution of the common object.

The accused are further charged with aiding and abetsing each other in the commission of the offences above specified.

Against accused Phanse No. 9 a particular charge of murder, abetment of murder and criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz Begum from British India has been entered.

Further hearing in the Bawla Murder Case was resumed on Monday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused in the case are:—

(1) Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed, Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde, Mankari, Indore

(3) Bahadurshah Mohmedshah;

(4) Akbar Shah Mohmed Shah, Motor driver, Indore;

(5) Shamrao Rewaji Dighe, Captain, Air Forces, Indore;

(6) Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed, Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin, Motor driver Indore.

(8) Karmat Khan Nizamkhan, Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore; and

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse, Adjutant-General, Indore

CHARGES.

The charges set out against the accused were:—That they at Bombay between October 1924 and 12th January, 1925 did (1) criminally conspire to kidnap one Mumtaz Begum from British India, (2) and on 12th January 1925 attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India, (3) attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum in order that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse or knowing it to be likely that she may be seduced to illicit intercourse and (4) in the furtherance of the said attempt did commit the murder of one Abdul Kadar Bawla by shooting him with pistols and (5) attempt to commit the murder of Mathew by shooting at them with a pistol witness Lieut. J. M. Seagert and K. E. and (6) cause grievous hurt by means of dangerous weapons to wit a knife to the said Mumtaz Begum and did aid and abet one another in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, appeared for the Crown, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. N. G. Nadkarni and James De Sa instructed by Messrs. S. T. Dravid and Thakore Ramsingh defended accused Nos. 2 and 9. Messrs. Mullah and H. J. Dalal appeared for Rukiabai mother of late Mr. A. K. Bawla, while Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Messrs. Jungalwalla and Cursetji appeared for accused No. 1 Mr. A. T. Janai appeared for the approver.

ACCUSED TO MAKE STATEMENTS IN HIGH COURT.

In his statement accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed said he was a Pathan, aged 26 years, and was employed in the Mounted Police, Indore. He would make his statement in the High Court. He submitted a list of witness that he proposed to call on his behalf in the High Court. He would have his own counsel to defend him as well as preferred the services of the Crown Counsel.

P. B. Ponde, accused No. 2 Mankari of Indore State, said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Bahadurshah Mohmedshah accused No. 3 motor driver of Indore State, said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Akbarshah Mohmed Shah, (24) accused No. 4 a bidi maker of Indore, said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Shamrao Revaji Dighe, (25) Captain Air Forces, Indore, accused No. 5 said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Mumtaz Mohmed Syed Mohmed (25) Sub-Inspector C.I.D. Indore, accused No. 6 said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Abdul Latif Moynddin (28) a motor mechanic of Indore State, accused No. 7 said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Karamatkhan Nizamkhan (28) Pay Sergeant, Holkar Imperial Lancers, Indore accused No. 8, said he would make his statement in the High Court.

Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (31) Adjutant-General of Indore State, accused No. 9 said he would make his statement in the High Court.

EVIDENCE AGAINST KARAMAT.

After the recording of the statements was over His Worship asked Mr. Kemp as to what evidence he had against accused No. 8 Karamat.

Mr. Kemp said there was a bullet wound and the accused was on leave at the time of the outrage.

His Worship:—Why should you presume that the wounds were caused on the 12th of January?

Mr. Kemp:—He has made no explanation.

His Worship:—Except Pai, he has not been identified by anybody else.

Mr. Kemp:—He has not explained in regard to Rs. 1,400 notes found in the search. A Pay Sergeant does not get that pay.

His Worship:—You say, there is a *prima facie* case.

Mr. Kemp:—Yes, your Worship.

Mr. Velinker counsel for accused Nos. 2 to 9 said he did not propose to address the Court for the defence.

Counsel then argued in regard to the charges that the prosecution proposed to frame.

"ACCUSED NO. 9 AT BOTTOM OF CONSPIRACY."

Referring to accused No. 9, Mr. Velinker submitted there was no evidence against Phanse for conspiracy.

His Worship:—Phanse bought the motor car and employed several people to take away Mumtaz. He also sent the car to carry out the common object.

Mr. Kemp.—Then Rs. 2,000 were found on the person of accused No. 1.

Mr. Velinker:—There is not a title of evidence that accused No. 9 gave Rs. 2,000.

His Worship:—There is no doubt that accused No. 9 was at the bottom of the conspiracy and in furtherance of that conspiracy he bought the car.

His Worship then framed the following charges against all the accused which were explained to them by the Court interpreter.

COMMON CHARGES AGAINST ALL ACCUSED.

The following charges were made against all the accused:—That you between the middle of October 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping one Mumtaz Begum from British India in order that she might be forced or knowing it to be likely that she would be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 120-B read with Sections 363 and 116 or under Section 120-B, 366 and 116 of the Indian Penal Code. That you on or about the 12th of January 1925 did attempt to murder Lieut. Saegert (Section 307) and caused grievous hurt to Lieut. Saegert (section 324) and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the above offences (Sections 111 and 114 I. P. C.)

That you on or about 12th January 1925 did cause grievous hurt to K. E. Mathew, (Section 324) and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the above offence (Section 111 and 114 I. P. C.)

CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED 1 TO 8.

Against accused Nos. 1 to 8:—That you on or about the 12th of January 1925 at Bombay did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz knowing it to be likely, etc. or to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum from British India in order that she might be forced or knowing etc. and thereby committed offences punishable under Section 363 and 511 of Section 366 read with Section 511 of the Indian Penal Code within the cognizance.

That you on or about the 12th January 1925 at Bombay did commit murder by intentionally causing the death of one Abdul Kader Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said con-

(Continued on page 8.)

## DISINTEGRATION OF BRAHMINS.

### MOVE TO RESTORE TO RIGHTFULL PLACE.

MADRAS, April 6.

At a meeting of Akhila Bharatha Varsheeya Brahaman Mahajan Sabha held today a resolution appealing to the Brahmanas all over India to consider seriously the forces of disintegration that are now operating against the Brahman community and to take all the necessary steps for arresting these forces and for restoring for the community its rightful place as the moral and spiritual teachers of all Bharatas was passed. A committee was appointed for drafting the necessary rules, collecting subscriptions and donations and taking all other necessary steps for placing the Mahajan Sabha on a satisfactory basis.—A. P.

## EXPLORERS HONOURED.

### ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY'S MEDALS.

LONDON, April 6.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President announced that the King had approved the award of the Royal Medals and the Fellow's and Founders' Medal to Brigadier General Bruce for his lifelong geographical work in connection with his explorations in the Himalaya, which culminated in his leadership of the Everest expeditions and the Patron's Medal at Wollaston for the explorations in Dutch New Guinea, Central Africa and many other parts of the world. The Council also awarded *inter alia* to Messrs. Murchison, Grant and Eric Teichman for their travels in China and Tibet and Gill memorial to Major Cheeseman for his journey in the desert of Jafura and Jabrin.—Reuter.

# CITY'S NEW MAYOR.

## MR. BAPTISTA ELECTED.

## TRIBUTES TO MR. PATEL.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday, the first item to be taken up was the election of the president for the coming year. Mr. V. J. Patel's term of office coming to an end yesterday. On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Patel was asked to take the chair for the purposes of the election. There were two candidates in the field, Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Meyer Nissim. From the very beginning it was apparent that the odds were in favour of Mr. Baptista, and in spite of the pious resolution of the Corporation, a few days ago that there should be no canvassing on the part of members for the president's office. Canvassing for votes was openly carried on in the Corporation Hall itself. The attendance was unusually large yesterday, and even those members who rarely attended the Corporation meetings on ordinary days, came to the Municipal Hall to give their votes to their favourite candidate. Canvassing was brisk and the result of the ballot was that Mr. Joseph Baptista secured 55 votes and Mr. Meyer Nissim 41. The former was declared duly elected.

When a vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Patel, there was a chorus of praise from all sides on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, but it was left to Mr. Mody, the leader of the 'Progressives' to give some 'discriminating' advice to Mr. Patel, in his usual manner, as Mr Mody is always up to 'teaching his grandmother how to suck eggs.' Out of the abundance of his experience as a selfless and patriotic worker Mr. Mody advised Mr. Patel how he ought to have done his work, in the same way as he had advised Sir D. E. Waccha once. Mr. Mody also gave some back-handed compliments on Mr Patel's unexpected success. Mrs. Naidu crushingly replied that it was possible even for a Non-Co-operator to be fair sometimes. The resolution was passed with acclamation.

The Corporation proceeded with the election of the President, and Mr. Baptista was elected by 55 votes as against 41 given to Mr. Meyer Nissim. Mr. Baptista was declared duly elected.

### MR. BAPTISTA PLEADS FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Baptista after taking his seat said, it was 20 years since an Indian Christian was elected to the President's chair, and it was a great honour to the Maratha Christian community to which he belonged. This was the first time that a Maratha Christian was raised to the position of the first citizen of the first city of India. The Maratha Christians of Salsette and Bassein and Bombay were the first connecting links between the East and the West. Bombay was the first and the last love of his community and, therefore, his civic work was a love of labour to him. He was sorry the House was divided in the matter of the election of the President, but he hoped it did not mean divided confidence in the person elected by them. He owed no allegiance to any person or any party. But whatever might be the personal views and sympathies of the President his position was analogous to that of the Speaker of the House of Commons who was above all parties and factions and in civic affairs the President of the Corporation expressed no opinion different from that of the Corporation, whatever might be his personal opinion. He promised to do his utmost to follow in the foot-steps of Sir P. M. Mehta, who was the architect of the city's Corporation. But in fulfilling his duties he asked for the co-operation and confidence of his colleagues and of the Municipal Commissioner and he asked the Corporation "to my rulings be very kind and to my failings be very very blind."

### MR. PATEL THANKED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved:

That the Corporation offer their best thanks to Mr. V. J. Patel for the very valuable services rendered by him as President of the Corporation for the past year and as Chairman of the Committees of the Corporation and especially for the great despatch with which he disposed of the heavy outstanding work that existed before the various committees and place on record their high appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy, tact and fairness with which he discharged the onerous duties of his office.

Mr. Jamnadas said there were some misgivings in certain quarters about Mr. Patel's ability when he was elected to the Chair, and of course there was no knowing, since he was an obstructionist, what calamity might come in his wake. While Mr. Patel could become an unrelenting critic he could also become an arduous and indefatigable constructive worker and those who had watched his career during the last 12 months would have seen that the fears of the few were dispelled and the convictions and hopes of many were proved to the hilt. The conviction grew not only in this Corporation, but outside the city, and spread over the whole country, and the echoes of it were heard even in Delhi and Simla. Mr. Patel justified his election as President of the Corporation. His work was eloquent in the records of the Corporation and the City had progressed educationally, constitutionally, medically and in every way. Mr. Jamnadas then referred in detail to the work done by Mr. Patel and paid him a tribute for the splendid help he had given in the Committee for the early transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation. What Mr. Patel did not know about the Schools Committee's work was not worth knowing, for he was also the Chairman of the Schools Committee for the greater part of the year. As soons as he was appointed Chairman of the Schools Committee he visited every school and suggested economies. On the Retrenchment Committee also he had rendered great service, which Sir M. Viswesvaraya had put on record, and he was instrumental in saving to the city a sum of about Rs. 11 lakhs, which was thought impossible until a few years ago. In 1918 the number of items brought before the Corporation were 1081 and in 1924 they were 1750, or an increase of 70 per cent. They met 139 times during last year as against 92 times in 1918; 219 Committee reports were made, and 188 Sub-Committee meetings were held. He had wiped off all the arrears which were before them for the last 20 years.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconding said, except one or two differences, the work had gone on smoothly during the presidentship of Mr. Patel, and he was glad that in spite of differences of opinions the members were always ready to obey the rulings of the Chair. When Mr. Patel was elected to the Chair, some people thought that Bombay would be ruined because he was an obstructionist, but he had done his work to the satisfaction of all.

### "A CIVIC BLESSING."

Mr. K. F. Nariman said when Mr. Patel was elected one of the Anglo-Indian papers said that it was a civic disaster but it had turned out to be a civic blessing and each and every member of the Corporation to whatever party he might belong, would agree with him when he said that Mr. Patel's name would be remembered as one of the most successful Presidents of the Corporation. In point of industry and application there had been very few Presidents in the past and there would be very few in the future, who could be compared to him. His capacity for work and the way he applied his mind to the civic work was simply wonderful. He was glad that the Municipal Commissioner had declared that the old dilatory methods of work had now disappeared, and so far as his rulings were concerned they were most impartial and gave satisfaction to the opposition although he gave pain to his own party.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, said Mr. Patel had worked so zealously that it might be said that he was a President of the Corporation

for all the 24 hours, and if it were possible Mr. Patel would even have brought his bed to the Corporation Hall and slept there, so devoted was he to his work.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said Mr. Patel had cleared all the arrears and kept everything clean.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh paid his tribute as a medical man. He said were it not for Mr. Patel the King Edward Hospital would have been delayed for some years, and not only the medical profession but also those who would be benefitted by the hospital had to thank Mr. Patel for the strenuous work he had done in expediting the whole matter. Mr. Patel had established the principle that as soon as a member was elected President he did not sell his conscience, and that he was free to attend any public function he liked. By again electing him President the Corporation had established that principle.

Mr. H. P. Mody said in recent years they had passed discriminating votes of thanks for the services rendered by retiring presidents of the Corporation. On several occasions he had to differ from the rulings given by Mr. Patel, and he was unable to admire the easy way in which the work of the Corporation was conducted by him, for there should always be order and discipline in the Corporation. It was also impossible for anybody to work up to Mr. Patel's standard, and it would not be possible for his successors to call meetings after meetings, instead of adopting despatch and business-like methods. After saying all this he would state that no president had laboured in precisely the same manner as Mr. Patel had for the good of the Corporation, whether from circumstances or temperament, and which others were unable to do. What struck him most was the extremely fair manner in which he discharged his duties. Mr. Mody was one of those who had believed that Mr. Patel's advent to the chair was not in the best interests of the city, and he was glad to say that he was entirely mistaken in that regard.

### ONE OF BOMBAY'S "GREATEST CITIZENS."

Mrs. Naidu said they had all spoken of Mr. Patel's fair-mindedness in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Patel had justified his reputation as the most destructive critic in the Assembly by destroying all the huge accumulations with the magic touch of his energy, for construction could only begin after there was destruction. Mr. Mody and others had complimented him on his fair-mindedness, but they must know that even a Non-Co-operator could be fair-minded. Responsibility was the touch-stone which changed even dross into gold, and Mr. Patel in the way he had discharged his duties had shown that he was one of the greatest citizens of this great city of Bombay.

The Commissioner said when Mr. Patel was made President he had doubted whether his relations with the President would be of the same friendly character as had always existed between him and the President, or whether their relations would be strained to the breaking point. He had also some doubts whether he would be there very long as Commissioner. But he had appreciated the great work done by Mr. Patel to the Corporation, although he had occasion to differ from him on one or two occasions. Had it not been for the absence of Mr. Patel in Delhi there would have been comparatively less work to be disposed of and his absence was a considerable loss to the Corporation. Mr. Patel had treated the executive very fairly and he had been of real assistance to them, the value of which could not always be calculated in terms of money.

Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola and the President associated themselves with the resolution, and Mr. Jamnadas in replying said the most notable event under Mr. Patel's Presidentship was the giving of the address to Mahatma Gandhi.

The resolution was passed.

### MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel said he did not know that he had given satisfaction to the members in the discharge of his duties, as he was under the impression that he had disappointed them. As long as the President kept himself within bounds,—and he had no real power at all, as all the power was vested in the Commissioner and the President was without any power—and gave his rulings, there was likely to be very little conflict between the Commissioner and him. The Commissioner was the most powerful man and he could even appoint Capt. Macdonald Clark on a salary of Rs. 3,650 per month, although he himself was getting Rs. 3,000 per month, without the sanction of the Corporation or the Standing Committee. Mr. Patel thought that unless the whole Act was revised and real power given to the Executive Committees there was likely to be very little progress in local self-Government. He also asked that the President should be furnished with a clerk, an office and a motor car, as the future presidents were not all likely to be Sethnas and Modys, but Baptistas and Patels as well. He thanked Mr. Delves for the help he had given him in the Improvement Trust Bill.

The Corporation then proceeded to do some ordinary business and then adjourned to Thursday next.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WARDS.

### MR. PATEL TO URGE REDISTRIBUTION.

Mr. V. J. Patel will move:

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable and necessary for the purpose of Municipal Elections that the number of wards should be materially increased and the seats alloted to them should be re-distributed on a more equitable basis and therefore the Corporation appoints a Committee of members to be named at the meeting to investigate the question in all its aspects and make recommendations within a fortnight."

"That the Corporation regrets that the Government have not yet been able to introduce legislation for transferring the Improvement Trust to the Corporation, and authorizes the President to forthwith communicate to Government the urgency and importance of the question."

## BOOK MAKERS ON RACE COURSE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas has given notice of the following proposition in April Municipal agenda:

"That with reference to the request made to Government by the Western India Turf Club to permit book-makers on the Race Course under the terms of a license, the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the introduction of book-makers is highly detrimental to the interests of the City inasmuch as it will lead to more dishonesty and more gambling on the Race Course. The Corporation therefore urge upon Government that the permission asked for by the Western India Turf Club be not granted. That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the Government."

# ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

## ENQUIRY BEGUN.

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

The Economic Enquiry Committee commenced its sittings this afternoon in the Civil Secretariat, Allahabad. Professor C. D. Thompson of the Economic Department, Allahabad University, in answer to questions by Chairman Sir M. Visvesvarayya said he had been engaged in teaching economics since 1912 and his experience was mostly theoretical. Witness found the wealth and income of masses to be very small. He recommended a general economic survey. Witness advocated the establishment of some permanent bureau to make periodic investigations into the economic condition of the people. In his opinion there should also be an agricultural census every ten years. The results of the economic survey would benefit both the Government and the people.—A. P.

# Official and Personal.

The Indian Taxation Committee arrived at Rangoon on Monday from Calcutta. It will commence its sitting to-day and will stay here upto 16th and will leave for Madras on the 17th.

Sir John Kerr, Acting Governor of Bengal, accompanied by Lady Kerr and Miss Kerr and Private Secretary arrived at Calcutta on Monday. They were received at the station by Mr. Tegart, the Commissioner of Police. Sir John will take over charge on Friday next.

His Excellency Sir William Marris who arrived in Delhi on a short visit to the Viceroy was to have left for Dehra Dun on Monday evening.

The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has arrived at Delhi on a three days' visit.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen accompanied by Viscountess Goschen left Madras on Monday night for Ootacamund by a special train. The Countess of Wemyss and the Earl and Countess of Plymouth, who arrived at Madras on Monday morning from Calcutta, also left for Ootacamund in the same special train.

# EX-SHAH OF PERSIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

(Majlis) representing the whole people. The Majlis was duly elected and was opened by the Shah in person on 7th October 1906. In January 1907, the Shah died and was succeeded by Mohamed Ali Mirza who was the eldest son and who on the 11th February published a message to his people, pledging himself to adhere to the new Constitution. On the 12th November, however, the Shah visited the Majlis and repeated his pledge, but during December a riot in Teheran developed into a political crisis in which the Shah's troops were employed against the civil population. The Majlis issued a manifesto to the Powers declaring that the Shah intended to overthrow the Constitution and demanding intervention. The Russian and British ministers in Teheran urged Mohamed Ali to maintain the Constitution and he sent a message to the Majlis promising compliance with its demands, and agreeing to place the whole army under the control of the ministry of war. These concessions allayed the prevailing unrest for a time, but the Royalist and Nationalist parties continued secretly to intrigue against one another and in February 1908 while the Shah was driving in Teheran two bombs were exploded under his motor-car. Two persons were killed but the Shah was unhurt and the Majlis formally congratulated him on his escape.

### PARLIAMENT BOMBARDED

But the differences between the Shah and the Majlis continued as ever before and towards the middle of the year, when the Shah withdrew from Teheran, the royal body-guard of so-called Cossacks—Persian soldiers offered by Russians in the Shah's service—bombarded the Parliament House and when the Majlis appointed commissioners to discuss terms the Shah issued a manifesto dissolving the Majlis and entrusted the restoration of order in Teheran to military administrators. He also proposed to substitute for the elected Majlis a council of 40 members, nominated by himself, but under pressure from Great Britain and Russia, he promised to abandon this scheme and to order another general election. Meanwhile civil war had broken out in the provinces and it was alleged by the nationalists, that Russia was actively abetting the Shah in his defiance of the Majlis. The discontent became widespread and culminated in a march on Teheran by the nationalist troops in June 1909. To avert disaster to himself the Shah issued proclamations declaring once more his fidelity to the Constitution and promising an amnesty to all political offenders, but he was powerless to stay the advance of the nationalist troops, who entered Teheran on 13th July. After severe street fighting the "Cossaks" deserted to the rebels and the Shah took refuge in the Russian legation on 15th July. This was interpreted as an act of abdication and on the same day the National Council met and chose Mohamed Ali's son, Sultan Ahmad Shah, the present Shah, then aged only 13, as his successor. Asad-ul-Mulk, head of the Kajar tribe was appointed Regent. On the 9th of September the ex-Shah departed for his place of exile in the Crimea, escorted by Russian Cossaks and Indian swars. On the 15th of November a newly elected Majlis was formed and opened by the Shah.

### MARCH ON TEHRAN

Except for a brief disastrous episode which occured in 1910, the ex-Shah had been living in peaceful retirement till his death. In the autumn of 1910, when Nasis-ul-Mulk was elected regent in place of Azad-ul-Mulk deceased, and the new Cabinet under Sipahdar was settling down, the ex-Shah, who had passed across Russia with munition lebeled "mineral waters" suddenly landed near Asterabad. At first, there was panic at Teheran. Sipahdar, whose loyalty to the constitution was suspected was induced to resign his place being taken by the Bakhtiari Chief Samsan-es-Sultaneh. The ex-Shah marched on Tehran while Salared-Dauleh simultaneously advanced on the capital from Kermanshah. The Russians undoubtedly favoured the ex-Shah, but his troops were defeated, as was the horde of tribesmen under Salar. Finally the ex-Shah retired to Russia, mainly because Great Britain declined to consider the question of his return to the throne.

## WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Assam 5th April 1925:—Outturn of mustard sugarcane and prospects of tea and spring rice are normal.

Bengal week ending 1st April:—Week was rainless. Field operations for jute and paddy continue but rain is needed. Standing crops are generally in fair conditions. Harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion.

Bihar and Orissa 3rd April:—Prospects of rabi crops remain unchanged. Bowing of jute has commenced in Purnea.

United Provinces, Rohilkhand circle week ending 27th March.—Weather remained clear throughout the week. Western winds are blowing and harvesting of wheat, gram and barley is in progress. Cane sowing and rab making has already finished.—A. P.

## NEW ERA IN AIRSHIP HISTORY.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

Experts attach high importance to the re-launching of R 33 and to the tests which the vessel will undergo during the next few weeks. The aeronutical correspondent of the "Observer" believes that a new era in airship history is marked by the events of last week and he remarks that the mission of R 33 is by its series of tests to complete the data already in existence and set the science on the construction of airships upon a firm foundation. From the mooring mast at Pulham the airship will make voyages nearly every day first for scientific tests and then as a trainingship. In a few days she will be seen over London.—B. O. W.

# COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

spiracy to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum and was a probable consequence thereof and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 read with Section 111 and 114 of the Indian Penal Code and that you are thereby guilty of an offence punishable under Section 302 read with Sections 109 and 11 of the Indian Penal Code. That you abbetted the attempted murder of Lieut. Saegert of Section 307 of I. P. C.

That you on or about the 12th of January 1925 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India one Mumtaz Begum at the time when the offence of murder of Bawla was committed by one of the members thereof in prosecution of the said common object or in such circumstance that the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object and that you are hereby guilty of an offence punishable under Section 302 read with Section 149 of Indian Penal Code. And an attempt to murder Lieut. Saegert and abetment thereof.

### CHARGES AGAINST ACCUSED NO. 9.

Against accused No. 9:—That you abetted the commission of the murder of one A. K. Bawla in pursuance of a conspiracy to which you were a party to kidnap from British India one Mumtaz Begum and which was a probable consequence of the said conspiracy.

### APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER OF CASE

Mr. N. T. Junglewala, pleader for the first accused then submitted the following application to His Worship.

The accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmed desires to forward an application to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council for a transfer of the case to another High Court under Section 527 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

I therefore request that this application may be sent to the Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, along with the proceedings of the case.

Mr. Velinker also submitted on behalf of his clients that a petition was being prepared which would be sent as soon as it was ready to H. E. the Viceroy for the transfer of the case.

His Worship:—Now that I have committed the accused to the High Court Sessions, I am *functus officio*.

Mr. Velinker:—The petition is already prepared which would be presented as soon as I receive a copy of the charges.

His Worship:—You will have it to-morrow morning.

On being asked whether they required Crown counsel to defend them, the accused said they would engage their own counsel.

# LT. SAEGERT'S HEROISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The evidence of Lieutenant Saegert describing the manner in which he rescued Mumtaz Begum, reminds one of the story of the last day's fight of Abhimanya related in the Mahabharat and proves that the age of chivalry is not altogether gone. Such a marvellous heroism of a youth of twenty-four displayed against such heavy odds in rescuing a woman of a race which is dubbed "Native" by his fellow-countrymen, must not remain unrecognized by those who as Nationalists stand for Chivalry, Humanity, Equality and Liberty. Whatever the result of the trial, it is quite certain that but for the happy accident of this gallant officer missing his way and arriving at the spot exactly at that moment, that unhappy girl would have been locked up somewhere for life.

Hence, the least that the Bombay Indian public, particularly the Nationalist portion of it could do is to give tangible proof of their appreciation of his nobility by presenting him with a substantial purse. By so doing, we shall prove to the world, that if we detest and abhor Dyerism we appreciate and admire chivalry and heroism and nobility of such Englishmen. If the fund is started I am prepared to contribute my mite.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETLUR.

High Court, Bombay.
April 5.

## RECEPTION TO PRINCE AT BATHURST.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

The Prince of Wales who made his first landing in Africa yesterday was accorded a rapturous reception at Bathurst in Gambia. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed throughout his sojourn ashore and the natives cheering wildly crowded close about his car as His Royal Highness proceeded through the streets. The "Repulse" left in the evening for Sierra Leone and is due to arrive at Freetown to-morrow. Public functions at which the Prince will take part in that colony occupy two days and on Thursday he will reach the Gold Coast to which five days will be devoted. The "Repulse" is due at Lagos on Tuesday week and will remain in Nigeria until April 22nd when the journey to South Africa will be continued.—B. O. W.

## PRINCE LEAVES BATHURST.

BATHURST, April 5.

The "Repulse" with the Prince of Wales on board has left for Sierra Leone. The Prince had a triumphant tour along the streets of Bathurst and walked the last hundred yards to the quay through a throng of cheering natives.—Reuter.

## PRINCE ARRIVES AT FREETOWN.

FREETOWN, (Sierra Leone) April 6.

H. M. S. the "Repulse" arrived here to-day in glorious weather. The Prince of Wales was accorded most enthusiastic reception on his landing with the Governor, the crowds cheering him tremendously and the guns of the battery booming.—Reuter.

# ALLEGED INSULT TO MYSORE DEWAN.

## THREAT BY EUROPEAN FELLOW-TRAVELLER.

## INCIDENT AT PATNA STATION

The "Searchlight" writes:—

The Patna railway station is reported to have been the scene of a sensational repetition of the old old story of White vs. Brown which occur so frequently in this country in railway trains and on railway platform. The incident is particularly sensational because the gentlemen who figured in it were no less persons than Mr. B. C. Sen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Patna Division, and his brother-in-law, Mr. A. Bannerjee, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., the Dewan of Mysore. It appears that on Sunday night Mr. Sen went to see Mr. Bannerjee off who was leaving for Calcutta by the Punjab Mail. On the train steaming in, it appeared that no lower berths, for one of which an application had been made by Mr. Banerjee to the Station Master of Patna, were available. After considerable rushing about they came across one upper berth in a first class compartment. Mr. Bannerjee placed his things on the berth to indicate his occupation of it and came out on the platform to chat with Mr. Sen. While they were thus engaged, there came on the scene two Europeans—one an old person hobbling on a crutch and another a young man. They too were on the look-out for a berth for the old gentleman and the one on which Mr. Bannerjee had placed his things already seems to have attracted their notice. It is said that the Station Master was with them and he spoke to one of the occupants of the lower berths and requested him to go up on the upper berth in question and spare his own lower one for the old person on the crutch. The gentleman agreed and was going to take possession of the upper berth when Mr. Bannerjee, who had by then noticed what was going on, intervened and pointed out that he had already occupied that berth. The Station Master and the gentleman of the lower berth understood the position and left the upper berth alone. The Station Master requested the lame gentleman to go further down with him but he and his companion would not move and were in the compartment for several minutes.

### "I WILL THRASH YOU".

Apparently it was too much for the two European intruders and they are reported to have behaved in a characteristic style, asserting that they had wired to the Station Master to reserve a berth. The young companion is reported to have been downright insulting to Mr. Bannerjee and threatened to throw out his luggage. Thereupon Mr. Sen is said to have gone in and pointed out that the berth Mr. Bannerjee had occupied was reserved and that, therefore, he was entitled to use it. This seems to have infuriated the two further. Mr. Sen is reported to have pointed out that he was the Commissioner of Patna Division, but it is said that he was met with the reply: "I do not care a damn whether you are the Commissioner or not. You had no right to force way into the compartment". A minute later it was added, "wait until the train leaves. I will thrash you." The Station Master, who intervened, came in for similar reception and, on his pointing out that second class berths were available, is reported to have been told that they did not care to travel with dirty smelling natives in that compartment. There was a regular scene and a large crowd and after considerable ado the old gentleman was taken to another upper berth in another first class compartment. After the train had left the young companion of the old gentleman is reported to have told the Station Master that the old gentleman on the crutch was one Mr. Herriot, no less a person that the nephew of a member of the Railway Board. On learning on enquiry who the Indian gentlemen were, the man is reported to have said to the Station Master, "I was not aware of it". These are the details of the incident as they have been reported to us by various people who were present on the occasion. The entire town is full of them and great excitement coupled with indignation prevails among Indian circles.

## SCOTSWOOD PIT DISASTER.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

The work of pumping water from the Scotswood pit near Newcastle where 36 men were entombed by the inrush of water last Monday has proceeded steadily and it was officially stated yesterday that the level was perceptibly lowering. No hope of recovering the entombed men alive is entertained.—B. O. W.

## REHOBOTHS SURRENDER.

WINDHOEK (S. W. Africa) April 5.

The tribal revolt in the Rehoboth district has been suppressed without bloodshed, the Rehoboths surrendering unconditionally.—Reuter.

## QUINQUENNIAL VALUATION OF LONDON.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

The new quinquennial valuation of London comes into force on Wednesday for taxation purposes. The total value of London according to the new lists is over fifty-million pounds sterling. This represents an increase on last year of more than half a million sterling due mainly to new business premises and residential properties and additions to the existing properties.—B. O. W.

# HIGH COURT

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS

### MR. JUSTICE PERCIVAL PRESIDES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Percival, who has been appointed an Acting Judge of the High Court presided at the current Criminal Sessions, which was opened by his Lordship Mr. Justice Kincaid, who had to leave the High Court Bench owing to his failing health.

His Lordship took up a murder case in which two Mahomedans are charged with the murder of a third Mahomedan.

## CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, April 7).

**BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH**

In the Division Court No. 48.
TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

8-25—Re. Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Manohar and Co. Dhondibai widow of Vishram Sakaram Daskhile, Ansuyabai widow of Nanaji Balaji Walunj, Kanubhai Shastri.

13-25—Re Abdul Kader Bawla, Mulla and M. Rakhiabai widow of Abdulla Abul Rahim, (1) Abdul Sakoor Haji Rahimtulla (2) Abdul Razak Hapi Rahimtulla (3) Abdul Latif Haji Rahimtoola, Ardeshir H D and Co, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

684-25—Tyabji D and Co, Shivnarayen Baxiram Nemani and ors., Maneckbai, widow Dabholker and J.
FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1840-23—Payne and Co. Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4064-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand D Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5649-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3555-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co, Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.,

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Foundling and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

2167-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

3540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jamsetji P and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.**

In the Division Court No. 46.
SHORT CAUSES.

6142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hastprasad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co. v Dinmahomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co.

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harishchandraji and another v Cumruddin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mobile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another, Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Pratahsi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.

2793-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4213-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

352-25—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Haji Cassum Haji Ebrahim, Rege and S.

353-25—Dabholker and J, Amartlal Motichand, Akbarali Esufalli Lokhandwalla, Sabnis G and S.

396-25—Tyabji D and Co, Maruti Morarji Pelve, Jalimsing, Mansharsing, Kandwalla and Chh.

190-25—Madhovji and Co, Mahomed Suleman and Co, Shavaksha Bapuji Chinoy, Dallas and Co.

3523-24—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, Chimanlal Mohanlal, Surajmal and Co.

470-24—Craigie B and C, Gorio Ltd., L Gordhandas and Co, and ors, Mehta L and Co.

3911-24—Pandia and Co, Daulatram Khubchand, Gopala Giri and anr, Ramanlal and H.

258-25—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Monghibai wife of Jamnadas Lakhamdas, Gangadas Mulji, M B Chothia and Co.

3444-23—Matubhai J and M, Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan and Co, Jamal Bros, Co. Ltd. Bhaishanker K and G.

501-23—Ferreira and V, Joseph Baptista, S. K Kelasker and another, Daphtary F, and D.

2602-24—Rele and Co, Dhanjishaw Dadabhoy Ghista, Karsondas Narandas, Bhaishanker K and G.

230-25—Choksey and Co, Thakoredas Maganlal Chunilal Bapalal and others, Jhavery and Co, Dubash and Co.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.**

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSE.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs, Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2773-19—Bhai Shanker K and G, N H Moos, Ohavji Anandji and others, Matubhai J and M, Raghavaya N and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

976-22—Motichand and D, Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co, The David Mills Ltd, The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Ramanlal and H.

410-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G, Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakulbhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co, The American Trading Co, Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesurbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

475-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jayanarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

999-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pundik Dhumatker and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang v Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct 1557—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co., Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narayenrao A Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

## AMENDING BOMBAY LAND REVENUE CODE.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' of the 6th instant publishes the text of the Bill, for the introduction of which leave was granted to Mr. R. D. Shinde, M.L.C., at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 18th March, 1925, viz: Bill No. V of 1925, a Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

In the statement of objects and reasons it is said :—

"The penalty incurred by the inferior holder on default in paying the amount of rent is as high as one-fourth the total amount and is thus extremely heavy. The superior holder can thus get by means of an inexpensive and summary procedure what even the Civil Courts will be loth to give him. The Bill is designed to take away this power to impose the penalty; the superior holder can however get interest on the amount found due."

## AMENDING BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' of the 6th instant publishes the text of the Bill, for the introduction of which leave was granted to Mr. L. S. Chaudhari, M.L.C., at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 18th March 1925, viz: Bill No. VI of 1925—A Bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act VI of 1923.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is said :—

"Section 80 of the Bombay Act No. VI of 1923 defines the minimum which District Local Board has to spend for Educational purposes. Considering the probable finances of the District Local Boards such minimum will not only hinder the diffusion of Primary Education in rural areas but will surely interfere seriously with the other duties of District Local Boards which they have got to discharge. The amendment seeks to lay down instead, statutory maximum and that too at one-fifth of the revenue described in clauses (b) and (c) of Section 75."

## RESTRICTING MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGES IN SIND.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' of the 6th instant publishes the text Bill No. 4 of 1925.—A Bill to enable the Hindus of the province of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages.

In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill it is said :—

"The necessity for the legislation embodied in this Bill has arisen from the fact that although the custom of monogamous marriages exists among the Hindus of Sind, there have been cases in which several persons have, during the last few years, defied the custom and resorted in the face of public opposition, to marriages during the life-time of their wives without any justifying cause, and the panchayats of the communities concerned have, in the absence of any legislation, been unable to exercise any effective control. There is undoubtedly a strong public feeling in favour of a measure of this kind.

The proposed Bill provides for voluntary declaration to be made by the male Hindus of Sind, and as such it will not work any hardship on them, and will secure for the Hindu women of the province of Sind, who according to the Hindu Law and custom cannot marry during the life-time of their husbands, a guarantee that their husbands will in their turn be monogamous. The Bill however, preserves in Section 5 the right of the husband to marry during the life-time of his wife, under certain circumstances which are recognised by the customs prevailing in Sind as justifying him in doing so."

## BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT.

### AMENDING BILL.

The 'Bombay Government Gazette' of the 6th instant publishes the text of the Bill, for the introduction of which leave was granted to Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 18th March, viz: Bill No. IX of 1925—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Town Planning Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated :—

"The Bombay Town Planning Act (Act No. I of 1915), as it exists to-day, has already proved itself to be a source of grave danger to the rights of those persons whose lands happen to be included in a Town Planning Scheme; and it is apprehended that it will prove to be still more dangerous in future if it is permitted to stand unamended. The Arbitrator, brought into existence by the Act, is to all intents and purposes the monarch of all he surveys. He is invested with such autocratic powers by the Act as to make him practically the absolute dispenser of the rights and interests of the persons concerned, in any way he chooses. The Tribunal of Arbitration is a veritable travesty of all such Tribunals, and is proposed by the Act to be so constituted as to make it a mere tool in the hands of the Arbitrator. The most surprising feature of this Tribunal is that the Arbitrator, upon whose decision the Tribunal is to sit in judgment, is to be himself a member thereof. Another surprising feature is that the owners concerned are given no representation on the Tribunal. In such circumstances, one can easily conceive the sort of justice the poor land-holders are likely to get at the hands of such a Tribunal. The whole constitution of the Tribunal of Arbitration and its rights and powers under the existing Act are sure to stink in the nostrills of those who have some regard for justice and fair-play.

The whole Act, from start to finish, is so conceived and framed as to benefit the Local Authority at the costs of the land-holders within its jurisdiction. All sorts and kinds of restrictions are imposed upon the land-holders without the corresponding liabilities put upon the Local Authority concerned. To take only one instance, the contribution to be levied by the Local Authority on each plot is to be calculated on the basis of the market-value of such plot "at the date on which such Local Authority made a declaration of intention to make the Town Planning Scheme," and the market-value of such plot "estimated on the assumption that the Town Planning Scheme has been completed;" and the owner is to give half of such excess to the Local Authority towards meeting the costs of the Scheme. It has happened, as for instance, in the case of the Poona City Municipality, that though it declared its intention of making the Town Planning Scheme in 1916 in regard to land situated at Bhamburda, yet up till now practically nothing has been done towards the making of the final scheme; and still the owners of land at Bhamburda will be pinned down to its market-value in 1916 for the purpose of assessment of contribution, though in point of fact the value of the land has considerably increased within the last eight years. Furthermore, the Act provides at the other end that in order to settle the contribution to be levied on each plot, the increment in the market-value thereof is to be estimated on the assumption that the scheme has been completed, though as a matter of fact the Local Authority might not have executed any of the matters mentioned in Section 3, and without which it is simply ridiculous to call a scheme as a Town Planning Scheme. It is to remedy evils like these that this amending Bill is proposed to be introduced in the Council.

## OUR EXCHANGE.

(Continued from page 6).

the busy period came to an end and the Committee of the Bengal Chamber was of opinion that this provision was probably *adequate for the purpose in view.*

They then go on to point out that the real explanation of the great tension in the money market and the high Bank Rate lay in a different direction, that "there was no provision for a permanent or at least a quasi permanent expansion as distinguished from the seasonal increase." In the Committee's opinion it was in this that the real weakness of the position lay. They then lay it down as an indisputable proposition that "every progressive country required a steady increase year by year in its supply of currency and that it was this effective demand which could not under the existing system be met, that had brought about the present situation."

**Prejudicing the Issue.**

The Committee then go on to explain why this demand could not be met. They point out that "with the fixing of the Standard at 2sh. the importation of gold or sovereigns for exchange at the Currency Office into Notes had ceased to be a practicable proposition; nor does the sale to-day of Council Bills ordinarily result in an increase of currency the Reserve Treasuries not being now in existence and that consequently it merely involves a transfer of funds from Public Deposits to Other Deposits in the Imperial Bank."

They then sum up the position by saying that it meant that

"all the various arrangements whereby the supply of Currency was in the past automatically increased have now ceased to function."

I have quoted the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at this length in order to once more rebut the charge of political motives which is made in order to prejudice the issue whenever Government's currency policy is being attacked. Calcutta is the stronghold of European Commercial and Financial interests in this country, and the Bengal Chamber is a body representing these interests. They had been the staunchest supporters of Government's misguided currency policy, because as non-Indians with remittances to send out of India, every individual of this community stood to benefit by a screwing up of the rate of Exchange. Even they had to speak out and the above quotations from their representations to Government make it abundantly clear that the real source of the trouble was the continued existence of the 2sh. rate on the Statute Book, and that all talk of the great monetary stringency being seasonal was mere eye-wash.

**A Feint.**

One thing is certain, namely, that were it not for Government freely coming out to buy Sterling at 1sh. 6d. we could easily have seen Sterling Exchange at a much higher level this season. It was this free buying of Sterling that kept the Exchange pegged at the 1sh. 6d. level. We may well ask whether it means a new orientation of our Currency policy. In any case, we have good reason to be thankful to whoever was responsible for preventing Exchange from rising above 18d. But until we have some definite pronouncement of policy there is from the experiences of the past five years only too much reason for apprehension that the men behind the scenes who are really directing the Currency policy of the Government might only be trying what in military parlance is called a feint. In other words, they might be trying to lull Indian opinion into a false security that further manipulation had been stopped and might only be waiting for the next most favourable opportunity to start operations again and raise Exchange another 2d. to the neighbourhood of 20d. The Commercial community will, therefore, have to be extremely watchful during the next 12 months. Those of them who have carefully followed these articles will have seen that the machinery of manipulation is already there. We have

1. The Currency weir preventing gold from being sent to the Currency Office for conversion into local currency.

2. Sterling in the Currency Reserve which can be paid out to the Secretary of State as soon as it is considered desirable to start manipulation.

3. Gold in the Currency reserve which could be first converted into sterling and then paid out as in 2.

4. Indian securities which also could be reduced if deflation is desired that way.

In the case of this last a plausible reason will be put forward, viz. that the interest on the Reserves had been diverted to Revenue for several years and that consequently these securities had not been reduced as they ought to have been and that there was a good deal of leeway to be made up. I am afraid this seemingly very praiseworthy resolve of Government to reduce "created" securities or reduce debt will be innocently applauded by many a layman who will fail to see that it was merely a device to further curtail the supplies of Currency and force Exchange up still further. It is, therefore, necessary not only to be extremely watchful, but also not to innocently swallow the plausible explanations that will be put forward about making profits for India or reducing India's unproductive debt, etc., etc., as they have been in the past, but to look deeper and see what the real objective of the operation was.

It is also necessary to emphasise that even if none of the second, third and fourth methods mentioned above is put into practice the first—the Currency weir—is by itself sufficient to force Exchange up slowly but surely. To hark back to the case of the land from which my powerful neighbour had cut off supplies of water, we shall easily see that whatever supplies were already on my land, were bound to get dried up in time. In the same way the supplies of currency already in existence are bound to get absorbed in time and lead to great stringency and force Exchange up as had happened in 1898-99. Therefore even a plain undertaking by Government that they will not use the second, third or fourth methods here mentioned (i.e., they will not pump out existing supplies) is useless *unless and until the currency weir is taken down and supplies are permitted to flow in automatically once more.* If any one asks at what rate this is to be done—at what rate gold should be made exchangeable for rupees—I would unhesitatingly say it should at 7.53 grns. of gold to each rupee or 15 rupees to each sovereign. Any other ratio would, as I have already explained, be a fraud.

With the present article I come to the conclusion of my examination of the methods used by Government to force Exchange up during the last 5 years.

I hope to shortly take up a detailed examination of the various kinds of defence of the present policy put up by the Finance Department, and to show that the arguments used are altogether untenable and show a lamentable lack of grasp of the fundamentals of Currency science.

(Conclusion.)

## ALL-INDIA YADAVA MAHASABHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GORAKHPUR, April 6.

The annual celebration of the All-India Yadava Mahasabha will be held on a grand scale at Gorakhpur (U. P.) during Easter Holidays from 10th to 13th April. Dr. R. V. Khedkar, Vedanthhushan of Poona will preside. Delegates from every corner of India are coming in large numbers.

The U. P. Ahir Kishtriya Mahasabha will also take place at Gorakhpur on the same dates.

## MURDERS HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

### ALSO KILLS HIMSELF.

MADRAS, April 6.

A sensational tragedy resulting in the murder of his only daughter by Mr. W. H. Macalister and the suicide of himself after the perpetration of the horrible deed is reported from Ellore (near Masulipatam) where the deceased were living. The deceased, it is stated, suffered from pecuniary embarrassments and he finally decided to commit suicide. Macalister first shot his daughter dead and subsequently made a short shrift of himself by means of a knife.—A. P.

## PORT OF KARACHI.

### STATISTICS OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

KARACHI, April 6.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for March 1925 show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to two crores and 93 lakhs of rupees and that of exports to eight crores and 24 lakhs, the former being an increase of the one crore and 24 lakhs and the latter of two crores and 47 lakhs (43 per cent.) on the figures for the corresponding month of last year.

The progressive totals for the twelve months ending March show increases of eight crores and 67 lakhs (40 per cent.) under imports and 15 crores (38 per cent.) under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. In March, the principal increases in imports, as compared with the corresponding month last year, occurred under cotton manufacture valued at one crore and 37 lakhs of rupees (plus 62 lakhs,) sugar 22 thousands tons valued at Rs. 60 lakhs (plus 17,400 thousand tons and rupees 40 lakhs), oils valued at rupees eight lakhs (plus four lakhs) and liquors valued at rupees seven lakhs (plus three lakhs). In exports the principal increases occurred under cotton 34,500 tons valued at rupees five crores and 24 lakhs (plus 17,900 tons and rupees two crores and thirty lakhs), and wheat 62 thousand tons valued at rupees one crore and seven lakhs (plus 61 thousand tons and rupees one crore and six lakhs). Notable decreases occurred under barley 11,000 tons valued at rupees 15 lakhs (minus 48,000 tons and rupees 48 lakhs) rapeseed 24,000 tons valued at rupees 59 lakhs (minus 21,000 tons and rupees 42 lakhs).—A. P.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 6.

In the share market jutes opened quiet after the week end and a fairly large speculative business was effected in Howrah at some advance on the opening quotation. Clive also kept pace in sympathy. National on the other hand was lower, likewise the heavier priced stocks. At closing time rates of Howrah and Clive receded to the opening quotations. In coals buyers of Standard at the current quotation experienced some difficulty to get on. North-West also had one or two enquiries otherwise this section showed no improvement on the preceding week. Teas were neglected in the early part of the sessions. Later some isolated deals were registered. In miscellaneous there were no fresh features to record. Following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 68, 5 per cent bonds 1933 98/6, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98/14, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, do. 1927 101/8, do 1532 101/8, 6 per cent U.P. bonds 1926-41 103/6.

Banks :—Imperial Bank fully paid 1390.
Railways :—Arrakan Light Railway 60.
Cottons :—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 25/4.

Jutes :—Alliance 577, Anglo-Indian 4/8, Auckland 300, Bally 260/8, Barnagore 173, Cheviot 278/8, Clive 48/4, Dalhousie 450, Fort William 420, Gourepore 809/8, Howrah 45/6, Hukumchand ord. 9/12, Kanknarrah 478, Lothian 438, National 30/13, Presidency 8/1, Reliance 62, Standard 463, Waverley 6/8.

Coals :—Amalgamated Coalfields 3/4, Barrakur 25/12, Kossonda and Niyadee 17/12,

Miscellaneous :—Indien Iron and Steel 27, British India Corporation ord. 4/7, Ganges Rope 337, Howrah Oil 10, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/12, Indian General Navigation ord. 103.

Tea Companies :—Okayti Tea 550, Teen Ali 17, Tumsong ord. 19/12, do. pref. 91.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A.P.

## MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.'S WIRE.

Messrs. Rathilal and Co., Bombay, received the following telegraphic market information on Monday from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York :—

New York, 4th April, 1925 :—"Market acts poorly."

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st. March 1925.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | Rs. 3,36,00,000. | |
| Capital Paid up | | 1,68,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | | 1,00,00,000 |
| Deposits, debts due to Banks, Agents, and Bills payable etc., | | 17,09,50,000 |
| Sundries including Branch Adjustments | | 2,59,90,000 |
| | | 22,28,40,000 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities | 4,86,69,000 |
| Loans on Government and other authorised Securities | 4,00,31,000 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,38,35,000 |
| Bank Premises | 51,74,000 |
| Sundries including Branch Adjustments | 2,61,59,000 |
| Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares Debentures, Properties, etc. | 8,89,12,000 |
| | 22,28,40,000 |

## CALCUTTA MARKETS.

### MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, April 1.—The improvement reported last week has not been maintained, and a slight falling off in the volume of business is noticeable. This is chiefly due to the approach of the Marwari New Year, which has had the effect of restricting enquiry, particularly in Dhooties, which have until quite recently been the mainstay of our market.

The outbreak of plague in several of the consuming centres has further reduced the offtake and as a result prices have experienced a slight set-back.

Grey Shirtings.—This section is quiet, with very little retail business passing and no demand from up-country except for Indian and Japanese styles. Prices are about 2 annas lower than last week.

Grey Dhooties.—Selling has been fairly consistent up to a few days ago, but has now almost stopped owing to the advent of the Marwari New Year. An improvement is expected after the festivities are over.

Whites.—Demand continues disappointing and no forward business is reported. Values have registered a decline of from 1 anna to 1 anna 6 pies.

Miscellaneous.—Small "to arrive" parcels have found their way on to the books, mostly at cut rates but clearances have been poor.

Yarn.—The offtake is still satisfactory and values remain steady. No new business is reported.

We quote bazar rates as follows :—

Bannermill 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-8.
Wilkinson's 40s. Grey Yarn per lb. Re. 1-9.
T. Red Yarn Grey Yarn per lb. Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 2-5.
Grey Shirtings 34 by 37½-38 16 by 13 7 lbs. Rs. 10-2 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 13-15 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16 8½ lbs. Rs. 15 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 16-4 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 38 by 38 19 by 16 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-7 per piece.
Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19 10½ lbs. Rs. 17-15 per piece.
Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20 Rs. 8-3 per piece.
*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 26-10 per piece.
*White Shirtings 98 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 20-14 per piece.
*White Shirtings 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 21-14 per piece.
*White Shirtings Raja 99 in. by 40 yds. Rs. 10-12 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

LOCAL SPUN COTTON YARN.

Demand from the main up-country consuming centres has fallen off and clearances have consequently been poor. Values are rather easier, except in the case of the finer counts which have appreciated slightly.

Dealers generally anticipate some improvement after the Bengal New Year which takes place on the 13th instant.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and tickets :—

Mule 10's Rs. 4-2 to 4-6.
Mule 12's Rs. 4-5 to 4-9.
Mule 14's Rs. 4-7 to 4.11.
Mule 16's Rs. 4-9 to 4-13.
Mule 20's Rs. 4-13 to 5-1.
Mule 22s Rs. 5 to 5-4.

COAL.

There is no change to report in the condition of the market which remains depressed, with practically no business passing. Raisings are good and wagons plentiful.

The following are the average prices now ruling :—

Desherghur—Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 9.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-8.

### GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s weekly Gunny Market report, dated Calcutta, 31st March, is as follows :—

Heavy Goods.—This market continues quiet with little change in prices. Local buyers have bought a certain amount of Hy. C.'s for forward delivery, but otherwise trade has been of a retail character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 43, for October at Rs. 41-8; Twill Sacking 27in./16 ozs. (6 by 8) for July-September at Rs. 28-8; B. Twills for early April at Rs. 65, for April at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65-8, for April-June at Rs. 63-12 to Rs. 64-8 for May-June at Rs. 63, for June at Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 77, for May-June at Rs. 73-8, for June at Rs. 72-8; Cuban Sugar Bags for April at Rs. 75-8.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for early April at Rs. 65, for April at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65-8, for April-June at Rs. 63-12 to Rs. 64-8, for May-June at Rs. 63, for June at Rs. 63; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 71-8, for early April at Rs. 71-8; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 77 for May-June at Rs. 73-8, for June at Rs. 72-8.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September at Rs. 64 to Rs. 65, for September at Rs. 63-8, for October at Rs. 63-8.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for October-December at Rs. 42-12 to Rs. 43; K. Bags for early April at Rs. 56; Hy. C.'s (2in. green) for Ready at Rs. 66-8; Hy. C.'s for Ready at Rs. 69 to Rs. 70, for early April at Rs. 69 to Rs. 69-8, for April at Rs. 68-8 to Rs. 69 to Rs. 68-8, for May-June at Rs. 66, for July-September at Rs. 61-4 to Rs. 63, for July-December at Rs. 62, for October-December at Rs. 61 to Rs. 60-4; Hy. C.'s (36in.) for 5th April at Rs. 69 to Rs. 71 basis; A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 76, for March at Rs. 75, for April at Rs. 75, for April-June at Rs. 75, for May at Rs. 75, for July at Rs. 73-8, for February at Rs. 69.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for April at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65-8, for April-June at Rs. 63-12 to Rs. 64-8, for July-September at Rs. 62, for October-December at Rs. 59-4.

Hessians.—Prices ruled fairly steady during the early part of the interval, but latterly improved a few annas on account of a small covering business in ready goods. There is no improvement in export demand and shippers have taken little or no interest in the market, but speculators have operated to a small extent in the forward positions.

9 Porters for Ready and March at Rs. 18-1 to Rs. 18-3 to Rs. 17-14 to Rs. 18-7 to Rs. 18-1, for April-June at Rs. 18-2 to Rs. 18-4 to Rs. 17-14 to Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 18-4, for July-September at Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 17-14, for October-December at Rs. 17-8 to Rs. 18.

11 Porters for Ready and March at Rs. 22-2 to Rs. 21-14 to Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 22, for April-June at Rs. 22-6 to Rs. 22-4 to Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 22-6, for July-September at Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 22 12 to Rs. 22-10 to Rs. 23 to Rs. 22-8.

45in.—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 23.

## ADVANCE OF MOTOR TRANSPORT.

LEAFIELD, April 5.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, speaking yesterday at a function in connection with the parade of motor vehicles, expressed the view that the advance of motor transport was inevitable and that in England they must increase the number of gigantic highways for their accommodation. He said he was convinced that the country would benefit immensely by the institution in recent years of the Ministry of Transport.—B. O. W.

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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
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# BIRTH CONTROL.

## SOME ARGUMENTS CONSIDERED.

(By M. K. Gandhi)

My article on birth control has, as was to be expected, given rise to energetic correspondence in favour of artificial methods. I select three typical letters. There is a fourth letter which is largely theological. I therefore omit it. Here is one of the three letters:

"I have read your ariticle on 'Birth Control' with great interest. The subject is, at present, exercising the minds of many educated men. Last year, we had long and heated debates. They proved at least this much that, young men are acutely interested in this problem, that there is a great deal of prudery and prejudice about it, that in a free and open discussion one's sense of 'decency' is rarely shocked. Your article has set thinking a fresh, and I appeal to you for some more light, to dispel many doubts, that arise in my mind.

"I agree that 'there can be no two opinion about the necessity of birth control.' I further agree that 'Bramacharya is an infallible sovereign remedy doing good to those who practice it.' But I ask whether the problem is not one of 'Birth Control', rather than of 'Self-Control' If so, let us see if self-control is a feasible method of birth-control, for the average person.

"I believe that this problem can be examined from two different points of view, that of the individual and society.

It is the duty of each individual to restrain his carnal passions, and thus evolve his spiritual strength. At all times, there are a few such persons, of great moral fibre, who set up this noble standard before themselves, and will follow no other. But I wonder whether they have any perception of the problem of birth-control, which they are intent on solving. A *sanyasin* is out for salvation. but not for birth-control.

"But can this method solve an economic, social, and political question of the greatest importance to the vast majority of people within a reasonable period of time? It presses for solution on every thinking and prudent *grihastha* even now. How many children can one feed, clothe, educate, and settle in life is a question which brooks no delay. Knowing human nature, as you do, can you reasonably expect large numbers completely abstaining from sexual pleasure, after the need for progency has been satisfied? But I believe you would permit a rational and temperate exercise of the sexual instinct. as is recommended by our *Smritikaras*.. The The vast majority may be asked neither to indulge the passion nor to repress it, but only to regulate it. But, even if this were possible, would this method contro. births? I believe that we shall then have better people, but not fewer people. In fact, the problem of population would become more acute, as an officient population grows faster than an inefficient one. The art of cattle-breeding does not give us few cattle, but more and better cattle.

"I agree that 'union is meant not for pleasure, but bringing forth progeny.' But you must grant that pleasure is the chief, if not the only inducement to it. It is Nature's lure to fulfil its purpose. How many would fulfil it. and do fulfil it, where pleasure is lacking? How many go for pleasure and get progeny, and how many go for progeny, and also find pleasure? You say that 'Union is a crime, when the desire for progeny is absent.' It beautifully suits a *sanyasin*, like you, to say so. For have you not also said that he who own more than he needs is a 'thief' and a 'robber', that who loves not others more, loves himself less? But why be so hard on poor and weak mortals? To them, a little pleasure, without desire for progeny, would soothe and meet natural changes, in body and mind. The fear of progeny would, in several cases, agitate nerves, and in some cases delay marriage. The desire or progeny, in normal cases, would cease after a few years of marriage. Would union after that be a crime? Do you think that a man, afraid of committing that 'crime' would be morally superior, by sitting tight over the safety valve of his restless passions? After all, why do you tolerate 'thieves,' who hold more than they need, but not the 'criminals' who unite after the desire for progeny is satisfied? Is it because 'thieves' are too numerous and powerful to reform?

"Lastly, you allege that 'artificial methods are likely putting a premium upon vice. They make men and women reckless.' This is a heavy charge, if true. I ask whether 'public opinion' has ever been strong enough to restrain sexual excess. I am aware of drunkards being restrained by fear of such opinion. But I am also aware of the saying that 'God never sends mouths but he sends meat also' that 'Children are born because of God's Will'; of the prejudice that a large progeny is a proof of manliness. I know cases where such opinion gives a license to husbands over wives and considers the exercise of the sex instinct as the main bond of marriage. Besides, is it certain that 'adoption' of artificial methods *must* result in imbecility and nervous prostration?' There are methods and methods, and I believe that Science has discovered, or will soon discover innocuous methods. This is not beyond the wit of man.

"But it seems that you would not allow their use, in any case, for, 'it is wrong and immoral to seek to escape the consequences of one's acts.' This is unexceptionable, only you assume that even a moderate exercise of one's appetite, without desire for progeny, is immoral. Moreover I ask, whoever is restrained by the fear progeny, the consequences of one's acts. In any case, many are impelled to seek the advice of quacks, reckless of their health and happiness. How many abortions have not been caused, while "seeking to escape the consequences of one's acts.' But, even if 'fear' proved an effective restraint, the 'moral' results would be poor indeed. Besides, by what system of justice should the sins of parents be visited upon the heads of their progeny and the imprudence of individuals hurt society? It is true that "Nature is relentless, and will have full revenge for any such violation of her laws.' But, why assume that the use of artificial methods is *such a violation*. None calls the use of artificial teeth, eyes and limbs as 'unnatural'. That alone is unnatural which does not secure our well-being. 'I do not believe that mankind is by nature vicious, and that the use of these methods will make it worse. There is enough of license even now, not even India excepted. It is as easy to prove that this new power will be properly used as that it may be abused. But let us recognise that man is on the point of winning this tremendous power over Nature, and that we can ignore it only at our cost. Wisdom lies in controlling it, not in shunning it. Some of the noblest workers seek the propagation of these methods, not for indulgence, but to help men to self-control. Let us also not forget that woman and her needs have been ignored too long. She means to have her say in this matter, for she refuses to allow man to treat her body 'as tilth for offspiring."

"The strain of modern civilizaton is too great to permit her to rear a large family with all the drudgery and worry it means. Dr. Marie Stopes and Miss Ellen Key would never seek the 'nervous prostration of woman. The methods they suggest can be made effective chiefly by woman, and are more likely to evolve wise motherhood than reckless indulgence. In any case there are circumstances when a lesser evil may avoid a greater. There are dangerous diseases which must be avoided even at the cost of 'nervous prostration'. There are natural periods of lactation when union is unavoidable but injurious if fruitful. There are women, otherwise healthy, who can bear children only at a serious risk to their lives.

"I neither wish nor expect you to turn into a propagandist of birth control. You are at your best in keeping the light of Truth and Chastity burning in its purity and holding it before mortals who seek it. But a prudent parent will seek that light more than an imprudent one. Who realise the need of birth control may easily evolve self-control. The present license, thoughtlessness and ignorance are so great that even you cry, as if in a wilderness. There is great need for more enlightened discussion than your apologetic and 'reluctant' article permits. If you cannot join in it you must at least recognise it and if need be guide it betimes, for there are breakers ahead; and it will serve no purpose to blink our eyes at the danger, and 'hesitate on approaching this subject'."

Let me clear the ground by saying that I have not written *sanyasins* or as a *sanyasin*. I do not claim to be one in the accepted sense of the term. My observation are based upon unbroken personal practice with a sight aberration for a period of twenty five years and that of those who have joined me in the experiment for a long enough period to warrant certain conclusions. In the experiment both young and old men and women are included. I claim a certain degree of cientific accuracy for the experiment. It has undoubtedly a strictly moral basis but it originated in the desire for birth control. May own case was peculiarly for that purpose. Tremendous moral consequences developed as an afterthought though in a perfectly natural sequence. I venture to claim that by judicious treatment it is possible to observe self-control without much difficulty. Indeed it is a claim put forth not merely by me but German and other Nature-cure practitioners. The latter teach that water treatment or earth compresses and a non-heating and chiefly fruitarian diet soothes the nervous system and brings animal passions under easy subjection whilst it, at the same time, invigorates the system. The same result is claimed by *Raj Yogis* for scientificely regulated *Pranayam* without reference to the higher practices. Neither the Western nor for the ancient Indian treatment is intended for the *Sanyasin* but essentially for the householder. If is contended that birth-control is necessary for the nation because of over-population, I dispute the proposition. It has never been proved. In my opinion, by a proper land system better agriculture and a supplementary industry this country is capable of supporting twice as many people as there are in it today. But I have joined hands with the advocates of birth-control in India from the stand-point of of the present political condition of the country.

I do suggest that men must cease to indulge their animal passions after the need for progeny has ceased. The remedy of self-control can be made popular and effective. It has never had a trial with the educated class. That class has not yet, thanks to the joint family system, felt the pressure. Those that have, have not given a thought to the moral issues involved in the question. Save for stray lectures on *Bramacharya* no sistematic propaganda has been carried for advocating self-control for the definite purpose of limiting progeny. On the cotrary the superstition of a larger family being an auspices thing and therefore desirable still persists. Religious teachers do not generally teach that restriction of progeny in given circumstances is as much a religious obligation as procreation may be under certain other circumstances.

I am afraid that advocates of birth control take it for granted that indulgence in animal passion is a necessity of life and in itself a desirable thing. The solicitude shown for the fair sex is most pathetic. In my opinion it is an insult to the fair sex to put up her case in support of birth-control by artificial methods. As it is, man has sufficiently degraded her for his lust, and artificial methods, no matter how well meaning the advocates may be, will still further degrade her. I know that there are modern women who advocates these methods. But I have little doubt that the vast majority of women will reject them as inconsistent with their dignity. If man means well by her, let him exercise control over himself. It is not she who tempts. In reality man being the aggressor is the real culprit and the tempter.

I urge the advocates of artificial methods to consider the consequences. Any large use of the methods is likely to result in the dissolution of the marriage bond and in free love. If a man may indulge in animal passion for the sake of it, what is he to do whilst he is, say, away from his home for any length of time or when he is engaged as a soldier in protracted war or when he is widowed or when his wife is too ill to permit him the indulgence without injury to her health notwithstanding the use of artificial methods?

But says another correspondent:

"With respect to your article on Birth Control in a recent issue, may I respectfully point out that you start by begging the whole question when you assert that artificial methods are injurious. In the Contraceptive Section of the last International Birth Control Conference (London, 1922), attended by members of the medical profession only, the following resolution was passed with 3 dissentients out of 164 present: 'That this meeting of the Medical members of the Fifth International Birth Control Conference wishes to point out that Birth Control by higienic contraceptive devices is absolutely distinct from abortion in its physiological, legal and moral aspects. It further records its opinion that "there is no evidence that the best contraceptive methods are injurious to health or conducive to sterility.

"Now it seems to me that the opinion of such a large body of medical men and women including some of the most eminent names in the profession can hardly be set aside with a stroke of the pen. You say: 'Adoption of artifical methods must lead to imbecility and nervous prostration.' Why 'must'? I venture to submit that modern scientific methods do not lead to anything of the kind, though the use of harmful methods through ignorance may This is only one more argument why proper methods should be taught to all who are likely to need them, i.e. to all adults capable of reproduction. You blame these methods for being artificial, and still want medical men to find out 'means of self-control.' I do not quite understand what you mean, but as you refer to medical men, would not any 'means of self-control' devised by them be equally artificial? You say: 'Union is meant not for pleasure, but forbringing forth progeny.' Meant by whom? By God? In that case, what did he create the sexual instinct for? You further say: 'Nature is relentless and will have full revenge for any such violation of her laws.' But Nature at any rate is not a person as God is supposed to be, and does not issue orders to anybody. It is not possible to violate Nature's laws. The consequences of actions are inevitable in Nature. Good and bad are words that we apply to them. The people who use artificial methods do take the consequences of their acts like those who don't. Your argument therefore does not mean anything unless you can prove that artificial methods are injurious. I assert, from observation and experiment that they are not, provided proper methods are used. Actions must be judged moral or immoral according to their results and not by a *priori* assumptions as to their morality.

"The method you propose was also advised by Malthus, but is absolutely impracticable except for a few selected individuals like you. What is the use of advocating methods which cannot be practised? The benefits of *Brahmacharya* have been greatly exaggerated. Modern medical authorities (I mean those who have no religious prejudices) think that it is positively harmful beyond the age of 22 or so. It is religious prejudice which makes you think that sexual union is a sin except for procreation. As nobody can guarantee the result beforehand, you condemn everybody either to complete abstinence or to take the chance of sinning. Physiology does not teach this and it is now too late in the day to ask people to ignore science in favour of dogma."

This writer has taken up an uncompromising attitude. I hope I have given enough illustrations to show that self-restraint and not indulgence must be regarded as the law of life, if we are to accept and retain the sanctity of the marriage tie. I have not begged the question for I do contend that artificial methods, however proper they may be, are harmful. They are harmful not perhaps in themselves but because they increase the appetite which grows with every feed. The mind that is so tuned as to regard indulgence not only lawful but even desirable will simply feed itsef on the indulgence and will at last become so weak as to ose all strength of will. I do maintain that every act of indulgence means loss of precious vitality so needful to keep a man or woman strong in body, mind and soul.

Though I have now mentioned the soul, I have purposely eliminated it from the discussion which is intended merely to combat the arguments advanced by my correspondents who seem to disregard its existence. The tution that is needed for much-married and enervated India is not that of indulgence with artificial means but complete restraint, if only for the sake of regaining lost vitality. Let the immoral medicines whose advertisements disfigure our press be a warning to the advocates of birth control. It is not prudery or false modesty which restrains me from discussing the subject. The restraining force is the certain knowledge that the devitalised and enervated youth of the country fall an easy prey to the specious arguments advanced in favour of indulgence.

It is perhaps now hardly necessary for me to combat the medical certificate produced by the second correspondent. It is wholly irrelevant to my case. I neither affirm nor deny that proper artificial methods injure the organs or produce sterility. No array, however brilliant, of medical men can disprove the ruin which I have witnessed of hundreds of youths who have indulged their passions even though it may be with their own wives.

The analogy drawn by the first writer from false teeth seems to me to be inapplicable. False teeth are indeed artificial and unnatural but they may serve a necessary purpose. Whereas artificial methods are like antidotes taken by a man who wants to eat not for satisfying hunger nut for pleasing the palate. Eating for the sake of pleasure is a sin like animal indulgence for the sake of it.

The last letter is interesting for the information it gives:

"The question is now vexing the Governments of the world. I refer to your article on 'Birth Control'. You doubtless know the antipathy of the American Government towards its propagation. You have no doubt also heard about the free sanction given to it by an Eastern Power—I mean the Empire of Japan. The one rules out birth control altogether—whether as a result of artificial means or natural ones—for reasons best known to everyone. The other sponsors it for reasons also universally known. In my opinion, there is nothing to admire in the action of the first. Is there much, however, to despise in the step of the second? Don't you think the Japanese Government should be given credit at least for facing facts? They must stop procreation; they must also take human nature at its *present work*. Is not birth control, as at present understood in the West, the only way out for them? You will say: 'An emphatic No.' But may I ask if the course you suggest is practicable? *It may be very ideal. but is it practical?* Can humanity be expected to forego sexual pleasure to any very appreciable degree? It may be easy to find a glorious few who practise self-control or *Brahmacharya*. Can this method, however, be depended upon for any mass movement in this direction? And nothing less than a mass movement is necessary in India to meet the situation."

I must confess my ignorance of the facts about America and Japan. Why Japan is advocating birth control I do not know. If the writer's facts are correct and if birth control by artificial methods is at all general in Japan I make bold to say that this fine nation is rushing headlong to its moral ruin.

I may be wholly wrong. My conclusions may be based on false data. But the advocates of artificial methods have need to be patient. They have no data at all except the modern examples. Surely it is too early to predict anything with any degree of certainty of a system of control which on the face of it seems to be repugnant to the moral sense of mankind. It is easy enough to trifle with youthful nature. It will be difficult to undo the evil effects of such trifling.—"Young India".

## "HERESY HUNT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a far off cry from America to India, but, thanks to the twentieth century, I can make it heard even from this long distance though it takes about a month to reach it to you. I am writing this letter just to convey my high appreciation of the wonderfully nice article written by you under the heading of "A Heresy-Hunt" on January 5th in reply to the puritan hooliganism created by some of our orthodox Brahmins and others at a meeting held in Bombay on January 4th in order to denounce Gandhi because of his placing the question of unlouchability at the top of the national program. While I was pained to read the proceedings of this meeting. I instinctively felt happy, in a way, because I was sure that this meeting only proved that Mahatma Gandhi's constant reiteration of this question must have been a really potent, irresistible force that goaded these people to action. This also proves that we have made some real progress on this question. Writing about this a leading American journal once wrote:

"One of the serious grievances of the educated Indian is that he is not treated by the European on a plane of social equality .....(but) the white man's attitude towards him is no worse than his own attitude towards those of his fellow countrymen who belong to the lower caste....."

There are people who "have eyes and yet they see not" until they are awakened some day by a huge catastrophe, such as, for example, a social revolution in the present case. India has not only to fight a strong foreign bureaucracy for her economic and political independence, but sh has to face a stronger power that is hidden behind the dumb toiling masses. The caste system has done its work, and done it splendidly, but its days are numbered as it is entirely unsuited to our modern conditions. The regeneration of our social polity lies in the hands of the younger generation which, hope, will pay more and more attention to this social cancer.

Repeating my genuine appreciation for the splendid article of yours referred to above and hoping that we shall have, ere long, some more of this "stuff" (to use an American slang).—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OAK.

Clark University, Worcester,
Mass. U. S. A. March 2.


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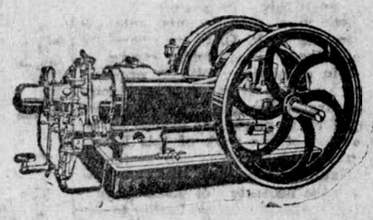

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## INDEPENDENTS' FAILURE

### HAVE BROUGHT HUMILIATION ON COUNTRY.

### LALAJI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

In the course of his fourth article on the subject Contributed to the "Hindustan Times" Lea Lajpatrai writes:—

In my last article, I gave the programme of the Swaraj Party in full, and, comparing it roughly with that of the Liberal Party, pointed out the difference. I am not aware if the Swaraj Party's programme has been again revised and the obstruction formula of the election manifesto restored. My comments are therefore based on the programme quoted, which was given to me only a week or ten days ago by the Leader of the Party. Now so far as I am concerned, I am in full accord with this programme which, in my judgment, is based on a true appreciation of the realities of the situation and is in accord with my principles. I have always been of opinion that it was wrong for the leaders of a subject people to co-operate with a foreign government to such an extent as to make it strong, effective and popular. British rule in India woud be an impossibility without the co-operation of the Indians. Look at the various departments of the administration and you will at once see that that administration could not be run for a day without Indian co-operaton and Indian help. In one sense, it is the Indians who are ruling the country. But the guiding policy is that of the foreigner. He is the master and the Indians are merely his tools. He makes or unmakes the law; he determines the taxes and imposes them (though they are assessed and realised by the Indians; he rules the Police and the Military department; in fact, he does everything vital for the government of the country. But it is plain that after 175 years of British rule in India it is impossible to-day to enforce that principle in such a way as to make it effective. Yet, I consider that the existence of a political party in the country pledged to that principle (at least in the persons of its members) is an inspiring reminder of the true position.

"RESOURCEFUL BUREAUCRACY."

Again, the experience of the last four years has made it clear that we cannot, by processes of non-cooperation "paralyze the administration" or "bring it to a stand-still" or "make it impossible." The ruling bureaucracy is too resourceful for us and we are too much disunited and divided to make any kind of non-cooperation or obstruction sufficiently effective and operative. As wise men who do not mean to play fast and loose with the destinies of a great nation and a great country, we must recognise our limitations and must admit that so far as "making the Government impossible" is concerned, we have failed. Some people may retort as to why I did not see and say this in 1921 and why I threw myself heart and soul into the non-cooperation campaign. What I did actually say in this direction is known to some. I am not here to make apologies or give explanations. My business just now is to see realities and give the best advice I can give according to my lights to my people. The reality is that neither by non-cooperation nor by obstruction can we bring the Government to a standstill. The non-cooperation campaign was based on absolutely true principles, but the leaders did not correctly estimate the facts and conditions of national life. They over-estimated their power to bring the nation back to fundamentally right positions. How much they succeeded, where and how they failed, need not be discussed in this place. The fact remains that we failed in our immediate objective and the bureaucracy suceeded all along the line in non-plussing us. Now, we cannot afford to make a fetish of the principles and practices which failed to bring us success. Adjustments and re-adjustments according to the conditions and circumstances of the time are the very essence of politics. Yet we cannot entirely give up our principles. To do so, will be carrying political opportunism to an undesirable length. Personally I do not see anything wrong in our taking the fullest advantage of the opportunities that the prevailing system of Government and the laws afford us to improve our position and build up the nation, subject to one condition and that is that we do not let our minds be deluded and befogged by false delusions and illusions.

CO-OPERATION TABOOED TOO.

We must realise that if obstruction and non-cooperation is at the present moment ineffective to bring us nearer our goal, unreserved cooperation is also out of the question. One outstanding fact of the situation is that the Britishers cannot and do not trust us and we cannot and do not trust them. It is not that the East and the West would remain apart on account of their inherent incompatibility of temper or nature, but it is because the interests of the two are different and often clash. The Anglo-Indian bureaucracy which represents the British people, wants to perpetuate or at least to prolong its rule and strengthen the British hold on India. The Nationalists want to end or at least shorten the same and decrease as much as possible the Britishers' power of exploiting India, by virtue of their political dominance. On this point, all Indian Nationalists,—Swarajists, Liberals or Independents—are of one mind. The interests of the two being in conflict, from the very nature of things the two must pull in different lines wherever there is an attack by one on the other's fundamental position. This is the moral of the working of Dyarchy by the Liberal ledaers. There can be no true co-operation between the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and the Indian Nationalists.

I hope all classes of Indian Nationalists realise the truth of these observations. If they do, then, is it not their duty to find out a *via media* by which all parties may be able to unite on the immediate programme of work to be done and as far as possible, come to an understanding about the methods to be followed?

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the debate on the Finance Bill in the Legislative Assembly there was a good deal of mutual recrimination indulged in by both sides about each other's intentions and what they had done years ago. Mr. Jinnah charged Pt. Motilal Nehru with the desire of destroying the constitution and Pt. Motilal retorted by charging him with washing dirty linen in public. You should not sanction items of expenditure on their merits, but show your emphatic disapproval of the present constitution which practically makes the executive omnipotent and puts it in a position to humiliate and over-rule the Assembly from day to day. You thereby enable the Governor-General to take the entire responsibility of raising the revenues and carrying on the administration. I will beg of my Liberal friends to reconsider their position in this respect or suggest some other way of recording our protest as effectively as this. Your resolutions and paper protests create no impression either in the British Isles or in the rest of the world. But the throwing out of the Finance Bill from year to year is bound to be echoed throughout the civilised world. This is the least you can do. I am afraid the Independents have this year completely undone what they did last year and have thereby stultified themselves and brought humiliation on their country. This is not the time for a weak and vacillating policy. By all means settle any policy you think most effective, but stick to it unless circumstances force you to change your tactics. There was no such change in the political situation this year which could justify the change in the attitude of the Independents towards the Finance Bill. If anything at all, their attitude ought to have been even stronger. In the next article I hope to make some suggestions about a joint programme.


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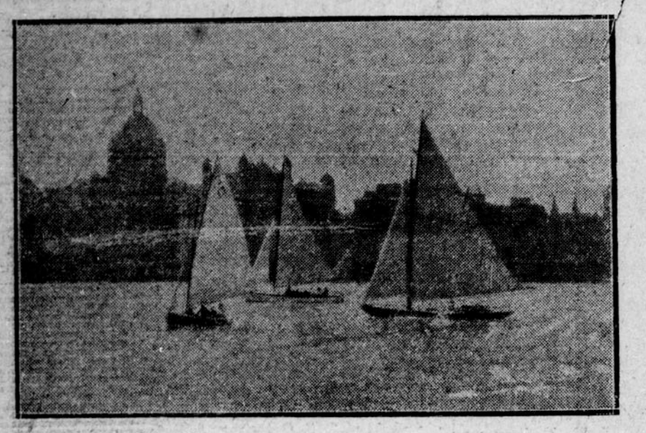
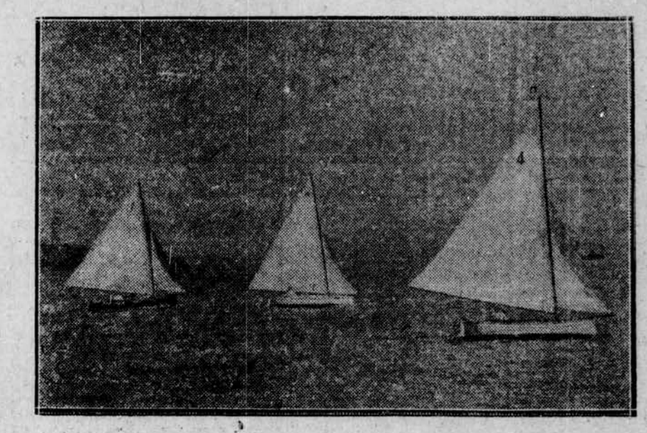
# YACHT RACES IN BOMBAY.



Mrs. Mitchell's C. B. Yacht Pint and Mrs. McIver's Fiona, waiting for the starting gun in the "A" class race held on Saturday last.



The start of the Tomtits: Peter Pan, Bat and Wendy, the last of which won the race.

## GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

Dr. Jarres. Dr. Marx.

# FRENCH CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

*Courtesy—"L'Illustration."*

French Catholics demonstrating in front of the church at Angers against the anti-Vatican policy of the Harriot Govt.

## SAFELY HOME.

*Courtesy—"Illustrated London News."*

Mr. Cobham (Pilot) Elliott (Mechanic) and Sir Sefton Brancker, Safely home after their great flight to India and back

# OUR S. AFRICAN LETTER.

## WAR AGAINST TITLES.

## "COLOUR BAR BILL."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 1.

The session of the South African Assembly is in full swing and bills of far-reaching importance are being discussed every day. On 21th February, the Assembly handled inflammable material when Mr. Barlow's Bill asking the King "to refrain from conferring any titles upon your subjects domiciled or living in the Union of South Africa or the mandated territory of South West Africa" was discussed.

The pact parties i.e., the Nationalists and Labourites, who are in power, spoke in favour of the resolution and declared that South Africa disliked titles and they were only a bit of feudalism. One speaker declared that the titles were an insult to the nationhood of South Africa. The best speech of the day was that of the Prime Minister, General Hertzog. He said:—

"The people felt that no distinction should be made as between one man and another. Quality was in the blood of the South African people who intended that merit alone should be allowed to differentiate. Its whole philosophy of life revolted against distinction. South Africa knew greater freedom than England had known until about 40 years ago. White men swamped by a multitude of barbarians felt they were an aristocracy of equal footing, where the lowliest might aspire to the presidency of a republic. Titles created a caste feeling and caste barriers. Who would deny it? Titles were coveted because their bearers would not be counted among "hoi polloi." They wanted a label, a class of their own."

The motion was adopted by a vast majority, inspite of the vehement opposition of the Smuts party. Would not the Nationalist members of the Indian Legislative Assembly take up the same attitude and bring in a motion to say "no more titles"?

### SOUTH AFRICA ON WAR-PATH!

Nobody knows where will the present Government lead South Africa? There are before the Assembly the mines and works regulation Bill to re-establish the colour-bar and declare the natives and Asiatics to be incompetent to work in mines and farms; the South African nationality, bill to form a separate nationality, for South Africa; the South African flag Bill to found a separate flag for the South African nation; the wages bill to fix the standard of the minimum wage for all communities without the distinction of colour or creed.

### THE COLOUR-BAR BILL.

Next day the Mines and Works Regulation Bill, generally known as the Colour Bar Bill came before the House for its second reading. Under the terms of this Bill, the question of the colour bar, which was upto the present time, purely a matter of local interest confined to the mining area of Witwatersrand, has become not only a national question, but an international one as it seeks to put the Asiatics and the natives in the same category.

Mr. Beyers, the Minister of Mines and Industries, moved the second reading of the Bill and stated, in emphatic terms that the Government were fully alive to the far-reaching importance of the Bill and they would not be deterred by threats to shelve it.

Mr. Alexander, that great friend of Asiatics, moved an amendment that the second reading be taken six months hence in a fine little speech. He said that the bill was going to mean friction between white and non-white population and although the Government had excluded the coloured element they would find that they made common cause with them and would feel the injustice to them.

### GEN. SMUTS AND MAHATMA.

After this the House became breathlessly attentive, as General Smuts commenced his speech—one of the most memorable speeches of his life. The diplomat as he is, took altogether a different stand and spoke in favour of the Asiatics. He profoundly regretted that the Minister had increased the difficulty so far as the native population was concerned by bringing in the Asiatic.

"In the old days," said General Smuts, "when I had my troubles and negotiations with Mr. Gandhi, the position he took up was this—and when my hon. friend goes to London this year he will find himself placed in the same position Mr. Gandhi said: 'Do not dishonour us. We recognise that in practice distinctions must be made, but do not put a stigma on us in your public legislation.' And here is the very thing that we are asked to avoid; the very thing that we have studiously avoided in our legislation for many years."

General Smuts added that by doing that they were gathering on their heads the hatred of the whole of Asia from one side to the other. "Every Asiatic person is branded here by this Bill" exclaimed the Leader of the Opposition, "and if it becomes the law of the land, we shall feel the weight of it in years to come. This Bill, not in its intention but in what it stands for, will be taken as an outrage not only by black South Africa but also by yellow Asia."

Proceeding, General Smuts said there was opposite to him a parcy which stood for an Independent South Africa, but how was that squared with the policy they were embarking upon the House that day, when a handful of whites in South Africa was going to declare war on black Africa and flout yellow Asia?

The debate has been adjourned but it's certainty that the Bill will be passed. In the meantime the Indians of South Africa wish to know from the Viceroy, Lord Reading who has been empowered by the Secretary of State for India, to negotiate with the Union Governments," what steps he has taken to save the honour of India which is in danger to-day in South Africa.

### ATTACK ON TRADING RIGHTS.

A Bill to prohibit the issue or renewal of trading or business licenses to Asiatics within certain Areas of Transvaal has been introduced in the House of Assembly by Col. Collins. This measure aims at the prevention of the granting of a license within six miles of any township in the Transvaal to any Asiatic person who may not own fixed property. If this Bill is be sounded of the Indian trade in Transvaal.

### BOYCOTT OF INDIAN TRADE.

The boycott movement is going on but uptil now it has not hindered the trade of Indians any way in the Southern Suburbs of Johannesburg, but the apostles of boycott indulge daily in venomous attacks upon Asiatics at the meetings or the press.

At the annual general meeting of the Southern Suburbs Association, the housewives of whites were requested to assist men in stemming the tide of the so-called exaggerated Asiatic encroachment.

One speaker Mr. F. Hicks, dealt with the general aspect of the question and said (in the same meeting) 'there can be no doubt that within five years, India will throw off England and become a Sovereign power."

A voice: Nonsense!

Mr. Hicks, No, it is not nonsense; and when it does take place India will not be a "dumping ground" for white men. They will not consider us, so why should we consider them now?"

Other speaker declared, "I will do anything to see Asiatic menace swept away—I do not mind serving two or three months in gaol if it will do any good."

# ADEN LETTER.

## 'ARAB FREEDOM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, March 29.

The "Wadin-Nil" of Alexandria writes that the representative of "Alef-ba", an organ of Damascus, had an interview with His Excellency M. Nadim Pasha, late Governor of Yemen, who passed through Damascus city on his way to Angora. M. Nadim Pasha in the course of the interview said that Yemenites are the pure Arabs of the Kahtan race and that they stagger amid all kinds of obstacles to keep up their ancient prestige alive. He estimates that the population of Yemen is from 35 to 36 millions out of which 25 thousand are Arabic speaking Jews. When questioned about the opinion of the Yemenites on the present position of the Arabs, M. Nadim Pasha replied that they are much interested in the problem in which the Arabs are embroiled, and that the Yemenites heartily desire that Arabia should free itself from foreign yoke. They consider it high time for the unification of the East into one strong body and that the East should make no distinction among Chinese, Arabs, Indians, Turks and Afghans.

Yemenites sympathise with the present state of Syria more especially because they consider Syria a portion of Yemen and its sister in race and language. They desire that Syrian should be uplifted and given autonomy, which a civilised nation of the rank of Syria deserves.

Mahmud Nadim Pasha is an Arab of Mesopotamia and is about 55 years of age. He spent most of his life in holding different high posts in the hinterland of Arabia. He has gone to Angora most probably to discuss with Angora Parliament the question of the rumoured return of Turks to Yemen.

### ADEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Society is in the course of opening a Museum Arabum in the Esplanade at Crater. This Museum contains rare stones, tablets bearing Himyarites inscriptions, and stone images most probably belonging to the Sabians. It would enhance the usefulness of the Museum if attempt is made to describe these ancient monuments, rather than put them inside glass doors. A word about the Aden Historical Society. This Society was formed in 1922, and its inaugural meeting was held on the 3rd January, 1923, in the British Infantry Gymnasium at Crater, under the auspices of Major-General (now Sir) Thomas Scott, K.C.S.I., D.S.O., etc., Political Resident, Aden. A paper on the History of Aden and the surrounding countries was read by Dr. J. C. Young, M.A., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H., which was afterwards published by the Society in a book-form under the title of "Ancient History of Aden" and can be had from the Society at annas 8 per copy. Later, Major Wilberforce-Bell, the Vice-President of the Society, wrote a very interesting tiny volume entitled "Romance of Aden." This book can also be had from the Society at a price of Re. 1. After all these hubbubs the Society went to sleep like Rip Van Winkle and now awoke from the lethargy to open a Museum with blank cards tied around images and other monuments of the ancient Arabs. One wonders what the Society is doing!

### SANITATION AND ROADS.

The Aden Settlement has placed three motor spray-lorries as an experimental measure for watering the roads. Formerly the work was done by carts drawn by camels. It has now been thought expedient to replace this primitive invention by modern substitute. It is quite true that we want to get rid of things ancient, slow, laborious and ultimately expensive; thanks to Mr. Johnston for his activities. But will not the authority concerned first kindly consider the advisability of repairing the roads and widen the St. Mary's bridge, the Crater Post Office bridge, and the Jail bridge, which one and all are in shabby condition and very narrow for busses, lorries and other heavy wagons to pass? The roads in Aden are really paths rather than roads proper.

### SETTLEMENT CLERKS IN TROUBLE.

Two of the Aden Settlement clerks whose duties were to collect fees from visitors and passengers, have been arrested for alleged extortion and cheating under Sections 383-4 and 415 of the I. P. C. It is said that these clerks were in the habit of taking money from coolies and firemen employed on steamers, who under the Settlement Regulations are exempted from payment of such fees, and that Mr. Saldana, Inspector of Police, was given a warrant to arrest these men whenever opportunity presented itself. They were arrested and remanded to police custody. The magistrate changed the charge to Section 415 of the I. P. C. and released the accused on bail.

Ramzan Sharif commenced on the 26th March.

# SPINNING FRANCHISE.

## MONEY IN LIEU OF YARN.

Mr. J. C. Errunza, director, spinning franchise committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes as follows:

There seems to have arisen in Bombay a great deal of misunderstanding about the receiving of money in lieu of yarn subscription. I term it a misunderstanding deliberately because the critics,—better, those who decry this practice,—seem to have spared little trouble to enquire into the attitude of the B. P. C. C. who have got a separate Khadi Board which carries on the work in connection with everything Khaddar, beginning from 'kapas' to cloth. Stocking yarn, purchasing the same and disposing it off to purchasers include an inalienable part of the work of this Board. and when the new Franchise was introduced into the National Congress Constitution, the Board felt the necessity of stocking pure hand-spun yarn to give ample fecility to unwilling spinners who want to be members of the Congress to make reliable yarn available for them. Thus it is clear that the B. P. C. C. is not receiving money as such in lieu of yarn subscription.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee does not keep any cash account in regard to membership enrolment, but as required by the spirit of the Franchise resolution of the National Congress this committee has opened a separate yarn account in that regard. It is also thus evident that the B. P. C. C. has not resorted to the alleged "illegal" practice. On the other hand, it has all along been treading through the right path.

Since the main aim of the Khaddar movement and the Spinning Cult, as I understand it, is to solve the question of our national economic debility which deprives the teaming millions of this country of even *one full meal a day*, I think it is legally quite justifiable to employ professional spinners to spin for unwilling spinners who might thus be enabled to get reliable yarn to supply their quota to the Congress as their membership subscription. The B. P. C. C. Khadi Board has been doing only this and nothing else. It has arranged with the Tadpatri Hand-spunning and Hand-weaving Company to supply pure hand-spun yarn to it on hearing from it, thus giving some sort of employment to the poverty-stricken poor of that place. Is such a practice illegal? Is it in any way against the spirit and letter of the Franchise resolution of the National Congress? In the course of a leading article in the "Young India" dated the first day of January 1925, the first issue after the Belgaum Congress, Mahatma Gandhi has himself written, "And the last class is that which will buy yarn from the market and run the risk of having spurious yarn sold for genuine . . . . . the practice will open the flood gates of fraud" etc. It is just with the view to safeguard against this sort of fraud creeping in, that the B. P. C. C. Khadi Board has undertaken to receive cash for which the requisite quota of yarn for membership is substituted in kind.

However, in order to avoid the slightest cause for any misunderstanding, the B. P. C. C. has instructed the various D. C. C.'s and Taluka Committees under its control to put a complete stop to this practice forthwith.

# LABOUR LEGISLATION.

## IS INDIA BACKWARD?

A League of Nations Union news bulletin says:—

The report has just come to hand of the Indian Legislative Assembly on Labour Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation at Geneva. There are sixteen of these Conventions and India has already ratified eight. She has altered her previous labour legislation for the purpose of ratification. Among them are measures to reduce the working week to sixty hours, to prohibit the employment of children under 12 in factories and mines, and to prohibit the employment of women at night. As in 1919 India was classed among the industrially "backward" countries, it would seem that she has not taken long to advance considerably. She has now won a place among the twelve States of chief industrial importance which are represented on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation.

## A SUGGESTION TO GOVERNMENT.

The following letter has been addressed to us for publication:—

We have read with very great interest the article published in your issue of the 10th November, 1924 under the heading "A permanent same and easy cure of Hydrocele" by Dr. E.J. Treasuryvala, M.D. L.R.C.P. L.R.C.S. L.F.P.G., etc., late Clinical Assistant, Electrical Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London."

We have taken the benefit of Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala's treatment and are therefore in a position to say from our personal experience that every word of that article is true. So far as we are aware Hydrocele is a very common disease in Bombay and numerous patients are to be found in every part of India. Under Dr. Treasuryvala's treatment we were not confined to bed on any day for any time whatsoever and we used to attend to our business as if no operation had been performed. Dr. Treasuryvala's method is very simple and at the same time is so thorough that the disease is permanently cured.

It must be admitted that Dr. Treasuryvala has been successful in discovering a permanent safe and easy-cure of Hydrocele. In the interest of the suffering humanity all physicians and surgeons of position should combine to insist upon disclosing that method of treatment by Dr. Treasuryvala even by amply recompensing him for his life-long research in this direction.

It is also in the interest of the Government that the treatment by Dr. Treasuryvala's method should be introduced all throughout the country,—a course—which would mean saving of a lot of money and time to the administration. As we are informed of several instances of Government servants who were disqualified on account of this disease and who were re-enlisted after they had been cured by the treatment of Dr. Treasuryvala, after being certified as to their fitness by their Presidency Surgeons. Even in a certain case the Insurance Company refunded the extra premium charged by them to the assured on account of this disease after being satisfied as to the radical cure by Dr. Treasuryvala.

Having undergone the said treatment we are in a position to advise people suffering from the said disease to submit themselves unhesitatingly to the treatment of Dr. Treasuryvala which brings about an easy and a permanent cure of Hydrocele.

Yours truly,
Maganlal D. Khakhar.
Chotalal Kilachand.
M. E. Curtay.
Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati.
Manilal D. Nanavati.
Ramniklal K. Jhaverry.
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